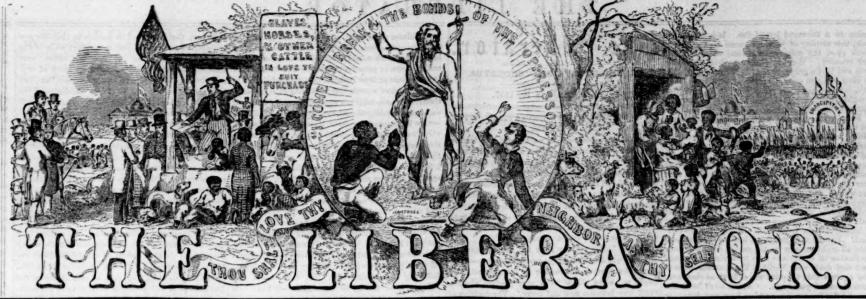
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. - AT THE -ANTI-SLAVERY OPPICE, 21 CORNHILL.

ROBERT P. WALLCUT, General Agent. TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per un-

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directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inand three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, sylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Sois are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the ble of the paper, viz: - Francis Jackson, Ellis LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, IN PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 15.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1370.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

We copy the following bright article from the ay, (S. C.) Rising Sun':-

GARRISON'S MADNESS.

in the editor of the Liberator, an abolition rrison, the cuttor of the Licerator, an abolition, intexicated with delight, gloats over the proon of George Fitzhugh, of Port Royal, Va.,
of 'Cannibals All; or, Slaves without Masand labors to spit forth his venom, spleen and
teism on slaveholding States and slaveholders,
rings to bear quotations from the Bible, from
the spit his diabelical views. Who, is it diabolical views. Who is it Who is it that cannot utter vings when under the influence of a legion

, is found in every specification and require-Four millions of people deprived of marriage, to Bible, of recognized parental and filial con-sinity, of all testimony against their merciless ers and drivers, of all right of self-defence, of all industry and thrift, of all available on against any and every kind of brufall freedom of locomotion, of all choice of or all free will and conscience, of all ion and moral culture, of all rights and all ty, and thus sank to the level of cattle and present the most affecting and the most ap-spectacle to be found beneath the stars. ancient philosopher, Garrison is intent the stars above, unmindful of the he walks, and stumbles and falls He is foolishly wrong in every specithat he makes. Not a sentence, not a word We could easily disprove them, if we felt sed to spare the time and space which it would and would occupy in our columns; but we ided that every man, in the least acquainted he nature of the institution of slavery, as con-at the South, knows them to be basely and ally false. Garrison, maddened, enraged, and tive at the failures of diabolical abolitionism. neither the feelings of shame, the reproaches of ence, nor the dread of punishment, delights to e and deface with his abolition club. His lanand instrument have a great connection with markets of New York, and we must say that adds his weapon respectably. We are disandles his weapon respectably. We are dis-to believe that he has acquired his skill from acquaintance with the Bushinen of Africa. He alled all the flowers of the Five Points, the bilpate of every old huckster, to have produced an article. He elevates his club, whirls it over the head of the Southern slaveholder, but,

st over the head of the Southern survenoider, out, as it hurts no one but its master. Garrism is a clamorous, hot-headed, bull-necked, utical abolitionist, who is actually imposing uponers by his own fallacies and false deductions. He we investigates, nover examines, but asserts withthe the least foundation or basis. Blinded by fanation and demoniacal fervor, truth has become to a shadow, and his mind is open and ready to a shadow, and his mind is open and ready to re, as well as believe, the wildest and most ab-

satisfied with affirming that slavery exercises urious influence upon religion, manners and this bigotry of faction has induced him to that slavery impairs our wealth and checks material progress. For instance, he says: The mishing contrast between the intelligence, thrift, the, wealth, population and growth of these continue portions of the republic, the entire North and entire North, is as great as exists between the algence of mounday and the darkness of midnight. agrace of noonday and the darkness of midnight.

He displays gross ignorance, damning igno
me, as a man, the leader, the head and front of a

constitution of the conflictive por
me, as a man, the leader, the head and front of a

syst, only a comparative term, not an absolute pos-sion. Where it most abounds, society is most villad, reformed, calightened and safe. Take New egland as demonstrative evidence of this. Let us mannes with Boston—the hot-bed of fanaticisms that pool of sickly, stagnant water, which taints atmosphere without fertilizing the soil. Let us admissible without fertilizing the soil. Let us abl up the mirror, and there pass before it the cours and Dalton case, the auful corruption of site girls in the public schools, the Kalloch case, as Elica Desmond affair, prize fights, poisoning use, the Parkman murder, seemes in spiritualism, site parkman murder, seemes in spiritualism. del ministers, divorces without number. The ata, of which this holy, sanctified Boston is the apital, (leaving out Bunker's Hill, the field of sington, and the sacred spots where may repose the dist of revolutionary heroes and sages with at of Welster,) we fearlessly say, is a shame and discovered the same and

ook at the entire North! Where exist viler and or characters? where are perpetrated such crimes? case characters? where are perpetrated such crimes? Upon the columns of every journal from that land of wickedness, stand forth murders, rapes, swindling, poisoning, thefts, arsons, divorces, infidelity, starration, cruelty, plunder, rapine, together with every species of riot and disorder. Where rises on the catalogue of crime, a darker, bloodier deed than that of the murder of Burdell? Where such a case of swindling, as that of Hantingdon? Look up the pages of history, Mr. Garrison, and point us out their equals—living, as you see they do, in a land so civilized and refined.

lized and refined. Such scenes, though base and murderous ones,

Such scenes, though base and murderous ones, too, have taken place in the South, are not comman, they are few and far between; but in the region of the North and the East, they are every-day occurrences, and cannot be denied. They form a just of the occupation of the people.

Again, 'the astonishing contrast between the indiligence of Northern and Southern people.' This insane man terms isms and sems the height of intelligence. Because there emanate from that land ocans of trashy stuff, in the shape of newspapers, jumphlets and paste-board bound volumes, which are unworthy the reading, only sent forth to gather numpliets and paste-board bound volumes, which are unworthy the reading, only sent forth to gather in dollars and cents, and which, unfortunately, the Suthern people foolishly purchase, he usurps all intelligence and knowledge. We admit that there are intelligent men in the North, but the mass, in general, are a set of deluded, crazy, foolish simpletons. Their very confidence in such a man as Cartiss shows the measure of the interpretations.

tons. Their very confidence in such a man as Garison shows the weakness of their understanding.

As regards Garrison, we are aware, that attached to one set of ideas, prejudiced and fanatical, he can neither open his heart to new connections, nor his mind to better information. A character of his sort is the soil fittest to produce that obstinate bigotry in politics, religion and everything else, which has conducted many a martyr to the block, and is yet to conduct many a man to the gallows.

With the completest deprayity of heart, strangely united with a confusion of mind, Garrison employs the most virulent exaggerations of party. He seeks, as all such defamatory writers do,

From the same number in which the above po-lite and amiable article appears, we copy the follow-

in the town of Newberry, within the legal hours of Sale, the following property, to wit:

1 Bureau, 1 Wardrobe, 4 Tables, 1 Bedstead, 2 Wash Stands, 1 Cupboard, lot of Books, 3 Bellows, and 3 Anvils, lot of Tongs and Hanmers, 1 No. 1 Vice, 1 large Grindstone, 2 Screw Plates, lot of Horse-shoe Iron, and other articles, the property of John Brewer, at the suit of Whitmire, Mayes & Co. John Brewer, at the suit of Whitmire, Mayes & Co.

bond with approved sureties.

SILAS JOHNSON, c. E. N. D.

Com'r's Office, March 11, 1857.

WALKER & GLEN.

charges, and take her away.

W. W. HOUSEAL, S. N. D.

Sale of Negroes-Thos. D. Condey sold yesterday,

HUNDRED DOLLARS for his arrest [without serious injuries] and delivery to me at this place, or confinement in any Jail, so that I can get him.

Sept. 18, 1856.

Sept. 18, 1856.

Sheriff's Sales.—Will be sold before the Court House door in the Town of Dadeville, Tallapoosa Co., between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit: one Jack, one bald-face Colt, and one negro Boy, named Jack, about 21 years of age. Levied on as the property of Zacariah Davis, fi. fa. in my hand in favor of T. Davis and others vs. G. Davis.

Also, at the same time and place, one negro Boy, named Tom, about 12 years old, to satisfy a fi. fa. in my hand in favor of J. R. Hull rs. Redich Stens and William Milner. HUGH LOCKETT, Sheriff.

SPIRIT OF SLAVERY. The following inhuman article appeared publicly in a North Carolina paper, as a matter of business. Read it, and then apologize for slavery, if you can!

State of North Carolina, Jones County .- Whereas, Mate of North Carolina, Jones County.—Whereas, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, Adonijah McDaniel and John N. Hyman, two of the Justices of the Peace of said county, by Franklin B. Harrison of said county, planter, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named Sam, hath absented himself from his master's services, and is larking about a life of the peace of said county. The Interchant of the New York Express.

The Interchant thus Interchant thus in the Independent thus the Independent thus the Independent thus the Interchant of the Interchant ing about said county, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds. These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself, and return home to his master; and we do hereby require the Sheriff of said County of Jones to make diligent search and pursuit after the said slave, and him having found, to apprehend and secure, so that he may be conveyed to his said master, or otherwise discharged as the law direct; and the said Sheriff is hereby authorized and empowered to raise and take with him such power of his said slave; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such case provided, intimate and declare that if the said slave, named Sam, doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, hamed Sam, doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty and forfeiture thereby.

Given under our management of the September, A. D., 1856.

A. McDANIEL, J. P.
J. N. HYMAN, J. P.

ject of slavery; 'if so, they would be no longer imposed upon by artful and designing mean as Garrison, Phillips, Beecher, Giddings and Parker, who desire nothing more than to involve this country in one common universal ruin. Hence it is that they are constantly aiming their weapons against those who forth as the bulwark of our national safety.

From the New Hampshire Democratic Standard.

DECISION IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

The Court decided that negroes are not citizens—that the Ordinance of 1787 had no force after the adoption of the Constitution—that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and void—that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject in the States or Territories—that the master may travel

lite and amiable article appears, we copy the following illustrative advertisements:—

Sheriff's Sales.— By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, to me directed, I will sell on the first Monday in April next, before the Court House door, in the town of Newberry, within the legal hours of the people of the free States, viz., 1st. That never are not citizens and consequently have no

Also, a negro girl, Harriet of Watteria, about sven years old, levied on as the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Strother, at the suit of John A. Cannon, Assignee, and another.

Terms—Cash. Terms—Cash.

WM. W. HOUSEAL, S. N. D.

Sheriff's Office, March 25th.

The State of South Carolina. In Equity. Newberry.—Sophia Diver vs. Jno. B. O'Neall, Trusted et al. Petition to sell Trust Property. Pursuant to an order of the Court of Equity, I will sell, on the first Monday (the 6th day) of April next, in front of the Court House, HENRY, a slave, young and likely.

Terms—Credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, (except so much as will pay the costs, which must be in cash.) Purchaser to give bond with approved sureties.

SHAS JOHNSON, C. E. N. D.

Com'r's Office, March 11, 1857.

One of the first results of this decision will be, to Twenty-five Dollars Reward will be paid for the arrest and delivery to us of our Negro Man, Sol, who ran away on the 25th October last.

Sol is about six feet and two inches high, shows age slightly, has a scar on the left arm.

One of the first results of this decision will be, to disfranchise all the negro voters in the free States. The decision pronounces this Government to be one of White men, and not Africans, nor Chinese. And no State law can make them citizens.

Another result will be, to bring among us a great

Another result will be, to bring among us a great many of our Southern friends, with their slaves, to sojourn temporarily; to spend their money amongst us; and to interchange the kind offices of hospitality and humanity. We should not wonder, if, with runaway, a mulatto boy, who says his name is in ten years, the shores of the Hudson and Connecticut rivers, and of Lake Winnepisseogee, were lined with the residences of Southern planters, who will forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

w. W. HOUSEAL, s. n. d.

March 18.

Committed, To the jail of Newberry District, on the 15th inst., a negro woman, who says her name is NANCY WILLSON, and that she belongs to Judy Willson, who resides in Laurens District. The correct will come forward provide the sentence of the region of the 15th inst., a negro woman, who says her name is NANCY WILLSON, and that she belongs to Judy Willson, who resides in Laurens District. The correct will come forward provide the project than we now are? Would it not tend to remove the prejudices and hostilities of the different sections, and to coment and consolidate the who resides in Laurens District. The me forward, prove property, pay ike her away.

W. W. HOUSEAL, S. N. D.

W. W. Condey sold yesterday, in Equity, a gang of 84 Negroes, for

Sale of Negroes—Thos. D. Condey sold yesterday, Under Decree in Equity, a gang of 84 Negroes, for the sum of \$50,450—an average of \$600.

Prices of Negroes.—A lot of fifteen negroes sold in Christiansburg, Virginia, a few days since, for \$14,305, being an average of \$953 each. S14,305, being an average of \$953 each.

bis slave. He would be among a watchful and jealous people, who would look after him if he abused his bondman—if he administered more than necessary or salutary discipline. For these reasons, and many more which we have not time to state at present, we advise our Black Republican friends to acquisee, like good citizens and patriots, in this supreme and solemn dispensation from the Supreme Court, we advise our Black Republican friends to acquisee, like good citizens and patriots, in this supreme and solemn dispensation from the Supreme Court, which annihilates them as a party; which denationalizes their particular friend, the black man—their tub to the abolition whale—which proclaims this to be a republic of white men; and authorises the master, with his poor slave clanking in his chains, to Come amongster him if he abused his slave. He would be among a watchful and jealous people, who would look after him if he abused his bondman—if he administered more than necessary or salutary discipline. For these reasons, and many more which we have not time to state at present, we advise our Black Republican friends to acquisee, like good citizens and patriots, in this supreme and solemn dispensation from the Supreme Court, which annihilates them as a party; which denationalizes their particular friends to acquisee, like good citizens and patriots, in this supreme and solemn dispensation from the Supreme Court, which annihilates them as a party; which denationalizes their particular friends to acquisee, like good citizens and patriots, in this supreme and solemn dispensation from the Supreme Court, which annihilates them as a party; which denationalizes their particular friends to acquisee, like good citizens and patriots, in this supreme and solemn dispensation from the Supreme Court, which annihilates them as a party; which denationalizes them as a party; which denati

> aware of the existence of such passages as this? It would seem not,—for, when the Supreme Court, the highest legal authority in the United States, has highest legal authority in the United States, has spoken on any matter so as not exactly to be in accordance with his fanaticism, he has the audacity to preach, Sunday after Sunday, impugning their decision, defaming their judgment, and anathematizing their persons. What can be expected of respect from the profligate and the criminal, if the (soi-disant) ministers of religion, who are bound by their office (one would think) to preach peace, prostrate their office for political ends to insult the Majesty of the law? Would that some course might be taken to check these pestilent disturbers of might be taken to check these pestilent disturbers of the peace, and to convince them that if they abuse

THE IRRELIGIOUS PRESS. The Independent thus eads a flaming column :-

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IS THE MORAL ASSASSINATION OF A RACE, AND CANNOT BE OBEYED."

thereby.

Given under our hands and seals the 19th day of and pass off the stage.—Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

Sr. Louis, April 2d. Rumor says that 150 fili-Sall such defamatory writers do,

Spargere voces,
In vulgum ambiguas,

To arouse and engage the passions and suspicions of the Northern people. We would to God that our Korthern brethren could be enlightened on this 'sub-

a ploughshare, '&c.; but what of that? Is more expected from the politician than from the Christian minister? Why should not the slave fight? Are his liberty and life of less value to him than these are to the white man? If the use of 'carnal MR. LUDVIGH AND A DEMOCRATIC MOB. these are to the white man? If the use of 'carnal weapons,' as a means of defence, is justified by the Christian Church, then why should there be such an outery about arming the slave for the vindication of his life, liberty, &c.? Why should J. R. Giddings be denounced for the avowal he has made? If the practical Christian motto is to love our friends, and hate, and kill our enemies and oppressors, why and hate and kill our enemies and oppressors, why should he not rather be commended and eulogized? Is personal liberty less an object of interest than an inconsiderable tax upon tea? And yet how many there are who panegyrize Washington, and call him a patriot, and who maintain that the American Resolution has the synthing of God, and of all card. Is personal liberty less an object of interest than an inconsiderable tax upon tea? And yet how many there are who panegyrize Washington, and call him a patriot, and who maintain that the American Revolution has the sanction of God, and of all good men! Church and State, with a few exceptions, endorse this sentiment; and now, taking these at their word, let us see how much condemnation and vituperation should be meted to J. R. Giddings for "Moboeles." I had stopped there at the Pulaski bir house, where I registered, as usual, my name, which lis honestly expressed opinions in coincidence with I never yet had any occasion to concell or to be

SELECTIONS.

From the Nantacket Mirror.

RESISTANCE TO OPPRESSION.

In my former number, I gave the following quotation from the speech of J. R. Giddings:—

'That they, (the slaves,) may obtain their freedom, peacefully I hope and pray; but, if they cannot obtain it in that way, I still hope they may obtain it, at whatever expense it may be to the oppressor.'

I cannot justify the slaves in the deadly conflict, on the assumed heathenish and anti-Christian doctrine, that 'the end justifies the means;' but as this is the general teaching, why may he not be hailed as the 'Champion of Liberty,' in his vindication of the slave's murderous warfare upon his oppressor? True, this is not 'beating the sword into a ploughshare,' &c.; but what of that? Is more expected from the politician than from the Christian distance is a ploughshare,' &c.; but what of that? Is more expected from the politician than from the Christian minister? Why should not the slave field.

New Orleans, February 22, 1857. DEAR H. :- On Washington's birthday I have to

men: Chards and State, with a few exceptions, endure this scationari; and now, taking these at content the scationary and now, taking these at content the scatter of the s

Where are the advocates of a righteous physical, deadly resistance to aggression, oppression, tyranny and wrong? Are they not ready to carry out their principles, and put the sword into the hands of the slaves, and say to them:—'It is your duty to assert your right to life, liberty, &c., even though in maintaining it, the Southern plantation should be saturated with the blood of your oppressors?' Does not consistency require this?

If the war of our Revolution was a righteous war, certainly they who eulogize it will nerve the arm of the slave, unless they desert their principles, and unworthily assume that a stamp and tea tax is more intolerable than that heart-withering and torturing oppression, which has turned the Southern prison-house and dungeon into the revolting exhibition of massacre, and slaughter, and blood!

But if like begets its like, and if brute force never.

It [the report] is spoken of as a most scathing decu
'It [the report] is spoken of as a most scathing decu-

massacre, and slaughter, and blood!

But if like begets its like, and if brute force never changed an enemy to a friend, then even Saul, in the dark period of a darker age, bore a testimony upon which the Christian professor of the present day, in his assumption of an intelligence so enlarged and elevating, may well ponder, when the guity king magnanimously pronounced his verdict upon David, in a blessing so inimitably beautiful, that its inspiration touches every heart as it turns the

Since the above was prepared, we find the following in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d inst.:—

COLUMBUS, March 21, 1857. Mr. Brown, the Select Committee to whom have been referred several petitions for the dissolution of the Union, coming from certain mistaken enthusiasts, near and about Salem, in Columbiana county, yesterday laid before the Senate his report upon the subject. It is an admirable document. While it subject. It is an admirable document. While it deprecates any attempt to dissolve the Union, it shows convincingly that there is far less danger to the confederacy in the mild madness of Garrisonian zealots, who neither fight nor vote, than in the violence, ruffianism, and avowed disunionism of the Democratic party at the South, and the unrebuking silence of that organization at the North. The report grouped together many startling facts in relation to the factious, disunion sentiments of the supporters of James Buchanan, and exhibited the base hypocrisy of their pretended loyalty to the Union of these States. In conclusion, Mr. Brown offered the following resolution: the following resolution :-

Resolved by the Senate of Ohio, That we look with pain and regret upon any attempt to destroy the Union, whether made by Garrisonians, Democrats, or others. Col. Holmes said he would vote for this resolution

Garrisonians, Democrats, Republicans, or others.'
Mr. Griswold did not see the propriety of the
amenidment. Nothing but affection and fidelity to
the Union had ever been breathed by the Republican ourty, and it was idle to class it with those from whom

party, and it was idle to class it with those from whom danger was apprehended.

Mr. Phelps denied that the Democratic party was false to the Union. Mr. Brown had collected the ravings of fire-enters, and he had no sympathy with fire eaters, North or South. Doubtless, if he would take the time, he could find sentiments equally seditious in Republican newspapers and speeches. It was an insult to class Democrats with Garrisonians.

(I think it was and a resolution of respectful.

was an insuft to class Democrats with Garrisonians. (I think it was; and a resolution of respectful apology ought to be tendered to the Garrisonians.)

Mr. Brown defied Mr. Phelps to point to a single expression in favor of disunion in all the Republican papers and speeches of the last campaign.

Mr. Phelps replied that this was not the time nor place to discuss these matters.

Col. Holmes, on the assurance of Mr. Brown that he would himself amend the resolution as follows, withdrew his amendment, and it was passed in this shape:—

Resolved by the Senate of Ohio, That we look with

pain and regret upon any attempt to destroy the Union by whomsoever made. The vote in favor of this resolution was unaninous, and the whole trouble ended with ordering the report to be printed in the appendix to the Sen-ate Journal, and the usual number of copies to be printed for the Senators besides. But it was laughprinted for the Senators besides. But it was haugh-able to witness the surprise, not to say consterna-tion, of the Democratic Senators, on hearing their virtuous and loyal Locofoeo party proven a mere-band of organized disunionists; and finding them-selves called upon to deprecate the seditious designs of 'Garrisonians, Democrats, and others.'

FUGITIVE SLAVES NOT TO BE IMPRISONED IN OUR JAILS

The House recently passed a bill, forbidding the use of the Jails of the State for the confinement of persons not charged with crime. Subsequently, the bill came before the Senate, and, after discussion, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to say, in unmistakable language, that 'no Jail in Ohio shall be used for the confinement of Fugitive Slaves, or any person charged with an constructive offence, arising out of the relation of Master and Slave.' Afterwards, this Committee reported back the bill, with the first section amended

'That it shall be unlawful to confine in the Peniten-tiary of this State, or in the Jails of any county of this State, any person or persons charged with simply being a fugitive from slavery.'

being a fugitive from slavery.

The report of the Committee was agreed to; the bill ordered to its engrossment and third reading at the Clerk's desk, and passed. Yes 22; mays 8.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, the title was then amended so as to read, 'An act to prohibit the confinement of fugitives from slavery in the jails of Ohio.'

The Senate has also moved in relation to the late decision of the Supreme Court. After an appropriate speech, Mr. Kelly, of Franklin, introduced in the Senate the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States nave, in their late decision of the case of Dred Scott, virtually decided that the owners of slaves may bring or send them into States where slavery is prohibited, and still retain their ownership in such slaves—which decision, in effect, declares that slavery may exist in this and other free States; and,

Whereas, It is deemed as essential to the welfare of this State, that slavery be utterly excluded from its limits: therefore.

this State, that slavery be utterly excluded from its limits; therefore, Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what legislation is required to prevent the introduction of slavery into this State, and that said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

mittee report by bill or otherwise.

This resolution was subsequently discussed.

Mr. Kelly said, that the freemen of the North must form themselves into a cordon of liberty. They must say to the South, in the language of the Macedonians, 'If you come to us, you come upon our spears.' Or, as the Creator said to the sea, 'Hitherto shalt thou come, and no further; here shall thy proud waves be stayed.' God forbid we should ever be driven to the last ultimatum!

Mr. Matthews opposed the resolutions as premature, for the real opinion of the court was not yet known this side of the mountains. Our only information in regard to it was by newspaper accounts; and we should wait for the publication of the decision itself. He denounced slavery as the greatest curse that had ever afflicted this or any other people. But he believed that, instead of gaining, it was daily losing strength. Every such attempt as this to encroach upon liberty was but an evidence of its weakness.

Mr. Marsh followed in stardy and elegants sweaters.

ness.

Mr. Marsh followed in sturdy and eloquent support of the resolutions, and congratulated Mr. Matthews upon taking a step toward returning to the household of his first love—a phrase perhaps more characteristic than house.

teristic than happy.

The resolutions were adopted—yeas 24, nays 6.

From the Oneida Sachem. 'LET THE UNION SLIDE.

'LET THE UNION SLIDE.'

Mr. Editor:—In common with all who loved the Union as a land of liberty, and who revered the Constitution because they believed it to be an instrument of impartial freedom, I have denounced William Lioyn Garrison as a fanatic for declaring that this Union was 'an agreement with death, and a bargain with hell,' and I have looked upon him as a libeller and slanderer of the framers of the Constitution, when he denounced that instrument as an engine of oppression. But I can do so no longer. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Garrison was right! The legal interpreter of the Constitution has decided that the men of the Revolution fought only for themselves, and not for

mankind. It has asserted that when Jefferson and mankind. It has asserted that when Jenerson and Jay, Adams and Hamilton, talked liberty, they meant slavery. It has proclaimed slavery national, freedom sectional, and is anxiously waiting for the Lemmon case to come before it, to fulfill the prophecy Jermon case to come before it, to runn the prophecy of John C. Calhoun, made fifteen years ago, that 'in less than twenty years, slavery would be re-established throughout the whole North,' and to verify the prediction of Tooms, that he would 'yet call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, and hire them out to hoe corn in Ohio.' It has converted our boasted republic into a cruel despotism by erecting a boasted reputate into a cruch despitation by creeting a standard of citizenship not based on religion, wealth intelligence, or manhood, but on that meanest and lowest of all foundations, the color of the skin in thus dooming five millions of native Americans and their posterity to forever remain aliens in the land of their birth! Who that has loved the Constitution but the trust heat it near a Who that has charish tion, but must hate it now? Who that has cherish e Union, but must now pray for its speedy dis-ion? Who that once felt a flush of pride at solution? the mention of America, but must now blush to hear the name? For one, I am no longer a Unionist. I must either give up my love for the Union or my love for mankind. Let the Union stide. It ha ed hands with th proved a failure. It has joined hands with the op-pressor against the oppressed, with the strong against the weak. If, henceforth, to work and pray for a separation of the North from the South will be trea-son, then will I be a traitor. I have been a Repub-

From the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle. BRAVE WORDS.

The Washington correspondent, 'J. S. P.,' of the New York Tröune, who does up a great part of the more thorough anti-slavery work of that paper, and whose labors are often neutralized by the coun-ter efforts of his more conservative co-laborers, writes an admirable letter on this subject. We know not how better to occupy our space than by quoting largely from it. In answer to the taunting inquiry of Democratic submissionists, 'What are you go to do about it?' the writer replies:—

· For one, we make answer to the insulting inquiry by prompt and unequivocal reply. We propose to revolutionize the revolution. We design to prose cute countervailing measures to the usurpation which shall be sufficiently radical and effective to accomplish its overthrow. We intend to strike directly at the usurping power. That power is slavery. We propose to drive directly at its vitals, wherever it exists. Forced into war, driven into straits where one party or the other must sink, we go for sinking slavery. In a contest of vital consequence and far-reaching results, we cannot stand upon ceremony. Having no alternative but to yield to slavery or to conquer slavery, we strike for its unconditional extinction in this Government, whether by expulsion or otherwise. Unon this ground we accomplish its overthrow. We intend to strike di to savery or to conquer slavery, we strike for its un-conditional extinction in this Government, whether by expulsion or otherwise. Upon this ground we believe the battle should be fought by all who do not intend to be victimized and degraded by the gross and insulting rule of the Slave Power.'

Brave words and fitly spoken are these. And now hat his blood is stirred, the writer proposes to do in substance what the Disunion Abolitionists have all along been urging: that the States in their independent capacity must do the work; that all hope from national politics has proved utterly futile, and so must continue. For years, Wendell Phillips has devoted all the energy of his intellect and power of devoted all the energy of his intellect and power of his eloquence to impress this fact upon the mind of the nation, but only to be jeered at; and with quite as good will by national Republicans, as by national Democrats. It is encouraging to find an auxiliary coming up from the Republican camp. Thanks to Judge Taney for so hopeful an indication! The writer proceeds: writer proceeds :-

'This war upon slavery must be made by the Free States acting in their own sovereign capacity, or by such comparative union among them as shall be deemed best by the parties. It cannot be effectively carried on to its successful completion by the sole action of Federal agencies. It is too late for that. This plan has been tried and found wanting. The reasons why, might be given at length, but we must omit them here. The lower House of Congress may, used as an auxiliary The Free States, acting in their own this is all. The Free States, acting in their own separate and independent capacity, must accomplish the work. What those States must first do is to rise from their dependent, secondary, half torpid position, and assume the attitude of independent, ecting, self-reliant States. They need or on. They must be aroused to feel and to de our rights. It is time to shake off the dus ganization. They clare their rights. and sloth of generations, and to assert their powers, so long in abeyance. They have need to recur to first principles, to brush away the cobwebs which have accumulated upon their books of constitutional have accumulated upon their books of constitutional law; restore to light their almost forgotten reserved rights, erect their prostrate political status upon a pedestal where it can be seen of all men. They must train their people, and organize their military resources, not for war but for defence. They must assert their sovereignty, and be ready to defy all possible assaults upon it. Thus they may at one and the same time secure peace and commund respect.

same time secure peace and command respect.

'This done, and it may be quickly done, let them hurl their bolts into the ranks of slavery. Let them begin their approaches and prosecute their assembly. saults in whatever manner and direction can be be carried along pari passu with the work of preparbe carried along pari passu with the beauting the Free States for whatever emergency their may be skirmishing position may induce. They may be skirmishing against the enemy while being disciplined. At pres ent, the Anti-Slavery spirit of the North li bosomed in a mere mob of numbers. The Yankees are, to too great an extent, degenerated to schoolmastering and huckstering. They are cultivated effeminates, like the last of the Greeks. All this must be reformed. For the slaveholding oligarche wind the men of culture round their finger. Determination, discipline, organization, must take the place of all such sentimental vigor and growling imbecility as was witnessed in that disgraceful specta-cle, the Anthony Burns mob. In a word, the North must learn to act as well as talk. Do we need to intimate in what direction? We think not, except to wilful obtuseness. Wisconsin has taken one step in the true path. Yet, nobly as she has acted, and gratefully as her early assertion of State independence shall be remembered hereafter, her star will yet be pointed to only as one of a glorious galaxy, with the future shall overspread the heavens that the first to shine out from the unbroken darkness of a once murky sky.'

From the New York Independent.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT We are to remember the exceeding and distinct selemnity with which the great God of truth and justice has appointed the judgment seat, and laid down his laws for the conduct of the judges. 'I charged your judges, saying: Hear the causes be-tween your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. Ye shall not respect persons in judg ment; but ye shall hear the small as well as the grant; ye shall not be afraid of the face of man, for the judgment is God's. thee, and they shall judge the people with just judgment. Thou shalt not wrest judgment, nor respect That which is altogether just shalt thou that thou mayest live.' Now there is not follow, that thou mayest live.' Now there is not only no acknowledgment of the authority of God, no reference to it, nor any intimation of the bindin force of equity, truth, and justice, in the decision of the judges involving the rights, the fate, the character, the humanity, of millions of mankind, but God's law is contravened by it in every way, not in spirit merely, but in the violation of particular, well spirit merely, but in the violation of particular, well defined, numistakable, and indisputable statutes. And if this decision is accepted as law, if it be not purged off, resisted, exploded, hissed off, by the moral sense of the community, by the fervid, glowing, and sensitive conscience of the people, as liquid ratsbane would be hissed and sputtered off, if turned upon red-hot steel; if it be not denied, and trampled on, and cast out as a carcast to be buried, then pled on, and cast out as a carcass to be buried, ther there is an established, adopted, open controvers between us and God. But may God have mere upon us, and make the conscience of the country like a range of ten thousand volcances against this

For indeed there ought to be such an explosive power of outraged moral sense, such an irritated an-gry r-pagnancy and power of repulsion in the mind and heart of a free community, against such treason, that when these usurpers attempt to run the elements of their cruelty and tyranny into the moulds, as they imagine, prepared for them, it shall be as when by es the cataract of molten iron or brass an unknown drop of water, and instantly the whole burning liquid mass is scattered with terrific ex-

plosion in a thousand jets of fire. It is dangerous work, this turning of your concected lava of wick-edness upon the enlightened public conscience of edness upon the enlightened public conscience of your country. We tell you, one drop of God's truth and God's grace, in one single conscience, may yet blow you and your depravities, torn limb from limb, into the sky; one drop may do it, and you thought, perhaps, because you had no such drop in your own cauldron, there was none such in the public heart; you thought perhaps that conservative, and time-serving, and slavery-apologizing, and slave-holding ministers and churches, and Young Men's Christian Associations, and pro-slavery newspapers, had done your insurance work for you; had prepared your moulds, had so ossified the heart, and so thoroughly dried and petrified the public veins, that your work was perfectly insured against disaster. your work was perfectly insured against disaster. But we tell you, 'Cursed be he that perverteth the judgment of the stranger!' God himself has kindled a fire in the very wall of your iniquity, that shall devour your palaces with a shouting in the day of hattle, with a tempest in the day of the whirlwind. Ye who turn judgment into wormwood, and leave off righteousness in the earth, God will pour the shadow of death into your mourning, and make your day dark with night. The denunciations of with hell are we at agreement: when the overflowing slaveholding, and conceding to the oppressor all that scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us; for we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves. Therefore, thus as; for we have made lies our retage, and under-falsehood have we hid ourselves. Therefore, thus saith the Lord God, Judgment will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet; and your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it, and it shall be a vexation only to undere decision of the Supreme Court against God's has vanished.

word and the Constitution of our country has no more authority upon any of us, or in any depart-ment, than the command of Satan to the Lord Jesus to fall down and worship him, on the pretence that all the kingdoms of the world were his. These cruel and wicked laws are no more laws to be accepted and obeyed, than were those of Omri, Ahab, the law of the land. The Supreme Court was not appointed over the Constitution, but under it; not secure them in the broadest manner the Constitu-tion will allow; not to create caste, but to prevent and not for tyranny, slavery, and injustice. Even in the case of criminals, the doubt must go in behalf of the accused, and not of the government. If it were doubtful whether the Constitution would adgreat zeal and conscientiousness on the part of a con were doubtful whether the Constitution would admit punishment for death by a particular offence, the doubt is fatal to the power, even though the offence were clearly proved, for the punishment must be clearly within the law, and not grow out of a forced construction of it for the purpose. The Constitution is not a thing to be put into a hot-house of twenty, and by the amplication of rejncitels as is without a public advocate. stitution is not a thing to be put into a hot-house of tyranny, and by the application of principles as dry, hot, and burning as guano or sulphuric acid, to be made precoiously to sprout with buds and blossoms of slavery. Neither is it a plant on which can be grafted, and by its original vigor made to grow, the poissonus, deadly fruits of despotism.—But the Supreme Court are just perverting it into a stock on which to graft the worst and intensest doctrines of slavery, making it a vast overshadowing Upas, instead of a tree of life. And it is just the most abandoned corruption and putridity of national selfishness and avariec, the very faces of moral depravity on the dunghill of the world, which the Chief-Justice applies in his reasoning, for the quickening into life of his immoral principles.

[Rev. George B. Cheever.]

[REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

MORE OF SOUTHERN RUFFIANISM. The Carolina Times, Columbia, S. C., thus ex-

to create some excitement to do him made to create some excitement to do him honor. The demonstration, however, was a very slight one. The 'Young Men's Republican Club' met him at the ship, and saw him embark, but the masses could not be moved. They were inexorable, and Mr. Sumer went to sea with but few to witness his exit. ner went to sea with but few to witness his exit.

It is believed that the day of his martyrdom is past, a fair market value, taking the money out of the na the public mind having been already too much ex- tional treasury. This is the hook with which levis

impressive lesson. Taking Abolitionism in Massa-chusetts at its flood, he was soon wafted into the United States Senate. A blind and reckless fanati-In a famous receipt for cooking a fish, the direction this, it has been asserted that some of those who of their blood-thirsty enemy, grimalkin, so that they voted for Summer have publicly declared that so far might be duly warned of her approach; but when the

the true, wherever found, the infamous speech in the Senate, for which he was chastised, stands without a parallel in the history of all parliamentary debate. It was a deliberate, offensive, personal harangue. It alluded to Senators by name who had never named him! It assaulted men, in the most violent terms who had not recover the property of the violent terms, who had never made any allusion to Mr. Sumner. It even maligned sovereign States, while he knew that their Constitutional defenders that if the owners of any kind of property, espectially slave property, not only have no disposition to were not in the Senate Chamber. It was all done with malice aforethought. It was an assault delibwith malice alorethought. It was an assault deliberate, malicious, unprovoked, with a weapon more
deadly than the bludgeon or the sword. No resolutions or votes can remove the stain from his shield.
No sympathy for his personal sufferings can hide
the fact that the provocation he gave was unpractal.

It was no says the fact that the provocation he gave was unpractal.

It was no says the fact that the provocation he gave was unpractal. leled and intense. The moral verdict is seen in the public pulse. He came back to the Senate after a

ANOTHER OFFER. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, who signs himself 'Aristides,' offers, if Gen. Pierce will turn his face to the South, and cast his lines in 'Ole Virginny,' to give him 200 acres of land 'near Elysium Springs,' where he can have the benefit of that 'pure, balmy atmosphere, well im-

The Liberator

BOSTON, MARCH 10, 1857.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

HOW TO DRAW OUT LEVIATHAN WITH

A HOOK. On Saturday evening last, we listened to a lectu elivered in the City Hall, at New Bedford, by ELIHU BURRITT, on 'The Project of Emancipating the Slaves at the South, by compensation from the Nations There was a small audience. Be-Treasury.' fore proceeding to criticise it, we propose to make brief reference to some of the many chimerical methods which have been devised, ostensibly either wholly to terminate the system of slavery in the course of time.

or else to confine it within certain limits.

I. For half a century after the independe America was declared, it was every where comp your day dark with night. The denunciations of God against this iniquity are as fresh as they were three thousand years ago. 'And it shall be as if a man did flee from a lion, and a bear met him; or went into the house, and leaned his hand on the wall, and a serpent bit him. The very songs of the temple shall be howlings in that day. Though they dig into hell, there shall my hand take them; though they climb up to heaven, thence will I bring them down. Wherefore, hear the word of the Lord, ye scornful men that rule this people. Because ye have seen and the panacea for slavery was Gradualism. Of course, this was only to beat the air, repudiating as it did the doctrine of the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding, and conceding to the oppressor all that whose integrity of character and benevolence of purpose no one presumed to question. At the present day, it finds very few advocates at the North-hardly one at the South. The conflict which is now shaking the land is for the immediate extinction of slavery, or the one hand, or else for its universal extension and perpetuity, on the other. The sham of GRADUALISM

II. Next, the scheme of African colonization presented as calculated to induce emancipation, by the expatriation of those set free, together with the free colored population. The scheme was two-faced, exhibiting one aspect to the South, and quite another to the North. It was so 'full of all deceivableness of and Manasseh, with which they compelled Israel to sin. The perversion of the Constitution is not the law of the land, though commanded by a thousand indeed the land, though commanded by a though commanded the land, though commanded by a though commanded the land, the land is the land, the land is the land indeed the land indeed the land indeed the land, the land is the land indeed the land indee and of the land, though continues and the Constitution itself still continues prejudice every where abounding, from the most refined to the most vulger-it changed its mask so appointed over the Constitution, but under it; not to define it, or prescribe its interpretation, but to carry into effect all laws in accordance with it. The Supreme Court has no power to make laws, nor to force new constructions of law against equity. The Supreme Court has no power to restrict the liberties of any class of citizens, but only to confirm and their constitutions of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the most valign—It can lead to the most valign and the va The tinguished philanthropists in this country,) and they true character, its pernicious tendency, its wicked de sign, were clearly revealed, and demonstrated beyond purposes of oppression, but to increase and main-tain liberty; not to make as few citizens as possi-ble, but as many; not to exclude men from the privileges of the Constitution, but to admit them. successful refutation; and, accordingly, it was speedi-And in all cases of doubt, the presumption, under a free Constitution, is in favor of the person whose without excuse. No one is now so idiotic as to presince gone, and those who now rally around it are left sedom is endangered, not certainly against him, tend that it will affect slavery injuriously, or haste cause the Constitution is for liberty and equity, the day of emancipation.

III. Another plausible scheme for the abolition of the slave system, which was urged for a time with

of the bayonet, if necessary. As this scheme directly in the face of all legislative and judicial action in our land, and of the understanding and interpretation of the Constitution by the people, without disults over the departure of Senator Sumner for Eu-tinction of party, ever since its adoption, (nearly three score years and ten.)-as its enforcement would as-MR. SUMNER.—This notorious man and ignoble suredly lead to a bloody resistance on the part of the Senator—rendered notorious and ignoble at once, South,—and as the whole nation remains to be won by prostituting his high position to the defamation over to its support which of a venerable and distinguished public servant and falsification of history, has bid a temporary adieu to the land he disgraced. He quite recently sailed for Europe, and while in New York an attempt was a upon the popular conviction was indicated in the house of vetes cast for Grange Supression of a vete seat for Grange Supression of the popular conviction was indicated in the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the popular conviction was indicated in the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the popular conviction was indicated in the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purples of vetes cast for Grange Supression of the purp honor. number of votes cast for GERRIT SMITH as President

cited to bear more.

Summer's career ought to teach demagogues an Summer's career ought to teach demagogues an in Managogues and than is to be drawn out and destroyed, without creating even a ripple upon the face of the deep,—for Mr.

cism made all solicitude or inquiry as to his fitness runs, 'first, catch it.' Nothing can be more sensible or qualifications as a statesman impossible. No one than such advice; for, if there be no fish to cook, of inquired, because no one cared. It is even believed that the same vote that elected Sumner would, with equal alacrity, have sent Theodore Parker, William Lloyd Garrison, Abby Kelley or Lucy Stone to the Senate of the United States! As an evidence of their safety, to cause a bell to be appended to the neck was concerned, Abby and Lucy would have done was avowed to be the agitation of the Slavery question. Had they asserted the conviction that Abby and Lucy would have shown more gallantry and less of the craven-hearted on a certain occasion in the Senate chamber, we would have agreed with the Senate chamber as side one. If she had said yes, I should them. Less courage or more cowardice they could not have shown.

By the almost unanimous verdict of the brave and have succeeded.'

Why, I asked the woman I fixed it she would have me, and she said no. If she had said yes, I should have succeeded.'

ially slave property, not only have no disposition to busine pulse. He came back to the Senate after a long absence, unattended. His presence in the Senate all the slaves precisely at the time ate Chamber was unnoticed, except by a few partisans, of which the Boston press complained. He left the Capitol as he had come, unattended, and sailed for the Old World with the smallest possible amount of sympathy or excitement, as we have seen the very cement of the Union-ignores and anathema May such ever be the fortune of all cowards and tizes freedom in every shape—maintains that slavery is the normal condition of the mass of mankind-and avows her determination, if possible, to uproot every her? Does it not require two to make a bargain And is it not plain that his work is first to be accom plished south of Mason and Dixon's line?

pregnated with the purest Democracy!' As this probably 'poor Pierce's' last chance to get 'near Elysium,' we earnestly advise him to consider this 'the accepted time.'—Concord Dem. proposition to buy carries with it an imputation of the

and feathers, or peradventure to the fate of Haman! stamping this deed with its appropriate terms of reproductive at New Bedford, he compared slavery to robation, and finding in it a nearer approach than they rats on board of a noble ship; he spoke of it as a delihad yet realized to the need of a dissolution of the rium; he denounced it as a national wrong-this great Union, the other half, Mr. Stephens's friends and colsin, ever generating discord, confusion, strife, bloodshed' leagues, had not been triumphing in the act, and show —' the immeasurable evils of slavery.' He exclaimed, ering gifts and congratulations upon the perpetrator Overboard with it at once, and let it sink in the 2. He assumes that a large number of people wh slime beneath, with all its yokes and fetters!' Now, to were born, and have always lived, in this country this language we take no exception; on the contrary, and whose parents were born, and have always lived in it is what we are in the habit of using, whenever we speak or write on this subject; but what if Mr. Bun-ters, or seven-eighths, comes from the 'first families' in BITT should venture to go South, and rehearse such declarations in the ears of those who traffic in 'slaves Stephens! He will have his little joke. But it proves and souls of men'? How far would he probably get to be something more or less than a joke to the peron his journey, how many public audiences would he sons thus commented on; for, be allowed to address, before being lynched? And 3. He assumes that the persons in this country the yet what less could he say as a reason why the overare made to purchase the slaves out of the hands are ranked to be such merely on the old-fashioned evof their present owners? If they should deign to idence of parentage, birth and education in Africa, hold any conversation with him, they would say, have no rights at all; not only no such liberty as the You propose to buy all our niggers-do you? On Declaration of Independence declares to be the inaliwhat ground?' 'O, because slavery is all wrong- enable right of every man, but no liberty at all; no its evils are terrible-it is a great sin.' 'You're a liberty to seek and pursue an honest occupation; no damned abolitionist,' would be the reply; 'cut and liberty to change their residence when they find it unrun, or you shall swing for it.' Should he venture to healthy or undesirable; no liberty to marry; no libexpostulate, and attempt to show the blessings that crty to live even with a temporary husband or wife would attend the beneficent act of emancipation, Mr. without permission of some friend of Mr. Stephens; Keitt, of South Carolina, would reply, in the language f his speech made at Washington,- 'History tells us that when the working classes stepped out of the condition of bondage, by the process of emancipation, they branched into four recurring subdivisions—the hireling, the beggar, the thief, and the prostitutewhich have no general existence in slave countries unless there has been a commencement of emancipe

It is mere child's play, therefore-with the Souther onscience seared as with a red hot iron, her heart harder than adament, her spirit utterly demoniacal on this question of slavery,-for Mr. BURRITT to declaim before any Northern audience in favor of securing the freedom of those in bondage by a ransom. It indicates an astonishing lack of discernment, and is a patent of nobility is contained in those words! And utterly impracticable.

Let us proceed one step further. Mr. B's proposi tion is to buy the slaves. But what are they worth, at a fair market value? His own estimate is, \$200 Stephens's excellent rule, sometimes by stabbing and the sum total is \$700,000,000. The value of the pub- as providentially came in their way, would not have the entire slave population, leaving several millions status of aliens, foreigners, people of a different race surplus in the treasury. But, supposing the South and color, who, with or without compulsion, came \$500 each—making the sum of \$2,000,000,000, or was the harm? thirteen hundred millions more than Mr. B's esti- To look at 'our own race' from another point of mate, and eight hundred more than the value of all view-What unalloyed purity, what unmixed abothe public lands. A very material difference, cer- riginal excellence, are implied in that expression! tainly! To show the present value of slaves in the 'Our own race,' in the case of Mr. Stephens and his market, take the following items :-

The Prices of Slaves in South Carolina .- At a recent sale in Pickens District, of Mr. John Couch's sian, Cambrian, Caledonian, Swiss, Jewish, Hessian, personal property, fifteen slaves, men, women and children, brought upwards of \$16,000.—Greenville true red blood, (scarlet in the arteries and purple in S. C.) Patriot.

We attended the sale of the property belonging to the estate of Smith Bradley, deceased, on Tuesday last. Ten negroes were sold at an average of \$730. One negro man, field hand, sold for \$1,900; a boy one hego man, near man, so of the \$1,000; another at \$970. Negro women and girls brought as high as \$900. Of the number sold, there was one child two years old, and one five years old.—Greenville Enterprise.

Estate Sale .- At the sale of the personal property of John Couch, deceased, on the 27th ult., seventeen negroes averaged \$944 50 each. In the lot were two old negroes who sold for less than \$50, and two small children. One negro man brought \$1,610.—Keowee

The fact is unquestionable, that the present value history, and more than double the estimate made by next by saying that which is not; denying the mix-

As for appropriating the public lands for any such her lawful proportion of them, and therefore will not ing. e so demented as to vote to pay herself with her own

for the abolition of slavery. Assuredly, that body has now no such power; and, in order to possess it, a change in the Constitution is necessary, which fourths of all the States. The whole thing is pre-There are other considerations which we are obliged

to defer, but may present them in another number.

SOUTHERN ASSUMPTIONS.

forth as argument, by the advocates of slavery, is slave himself, to work him on new lands instead of mere assumption, a quiet taking for granted of the old. (We beg that people who are not conscious of very points in debate. The representatives of the the possession of great intellectual keenness will attend South have heretofore accomplished so much in t is very carefully to the following quotation, lest they way, that they naturally continue to use the same should fail to answer Mr. Stephens in the manner he guage, even after its efficiency has been din i - desires :) ished, and its absurdity increased, by a better knowl- 'Whom, I say, did the bill wrong? To whom did

on the bill to admit Kansas as a State under the Topeka Constitution, purporting to have been delivered in the House of Representatives, June 28th, 185%, by wont to call impudent and preposterous. But when Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, who must there-fore bear the responsibility for it, whether or 10: it were actually deligered as printed and whether or not the intellectual process by inclining the head slightly

ing merely of a couple of pages at its close; but an elaborate attempt is made, through its whole previous part, to prepare the way for this argument, by the simple process of taking for granted most of the matters in debate. Thus Mr. Alexander H. Stephens sumes, with an air implying that every well-informed person must at once agree with him, with a quiet his daughter ravished on a virgin soil, and rav-assurance that could not be exceeded even if the things ished on an old plantation so exhausted by slave labor were true, the following points:-

1. He assumes that this nation is enjoying a highly satisfactory state of internal concord, quietness and

minent peril of Disunion, and the anarchy and abso-lute ruin which (they said) would follow in its train, as lute ruin which (they said) would follow in its train, as 5. He assumes that the North and the South have country had not been in tumult about the extension of slavery! As if, only a month before, one of his brother Representatives had not found their common and fair participation of the Public domain purchased by the common blood and common treasure of all? Was

wrongfulness of slavery; and it is on this ground he seeks its extinction. Such an imputation made by him at the South would subject him to a coat of tar Capitol! As if, while one half the nation were

Virginia and Georgia, are 'Africans'! Facetious Mr.

conclusively settled to be Africans, as well as those who no right to keep the temporary wife, if Mr. Stephens's friend takes a fancy to her himself; no right to bring up decently and honestly any children which the temporary wife may have borne, if Mr. Stephens's friend wants them for himself; in short, no right to be, or to do any thing whatever, without permission from this exalted personage, whose right to monopolize the rights of both parties Mr. Stephens thus pithily sets forth: Where, then, is the wrong of this bill? It con-

sists in nothing but permitting the freemen of our own race to settle this question of the status of the African amongst themselves, as they in their wisdom and patriotism may think best for the happiness of both races.' p. 7. 'Our own race'! What a certificate of merit.

what a pity that might does not always accompany right in this world! Then the worthy people of Malacca and Sumatra, who used formerly to act on Mr. each, old and young, the blind and the halt, &c.; and drowning, sometimes by broiling and eating, such reckoning their numbers at three millions and a half, straggling parties of foreign races (Africans to them) lic lands be estimates at \$1200,000,000, at 75 cents per been so unmercifully peppered for it by retaliatory acre; making a sum more than sufficient to ransom ships of war. Had they not a right to determine the were willing to abandon her slave system for a pecu- amongst them? If they, in their wisdom and patriniary consideration, she would cipher out a very differ- otism, thought it best for the happiness of both races ent sum. She would justly reckon the number of that they should eat the foreigners, and if the foreignher slaves at 4,000,000, and their average value at ers, when eaten, did not disagree with them, where

friends, shows a pure, unmixed stream of Anglo-Sax-

on, Norman, Celtic, Scandinavian, Teutonic, Milesian, Cambrian, Caledonian, Swiss, Jewish, Hessian, true red blood, (scarlet in the arteries and purple in the veins, in both cases unmistakably royal in color,) which marks the high caste, the superior race, the eminently noble and manly character. Prick one of these men, and the red blood appears at once to convince you.

Now although, if we should descend to the level of considering those vulgar things called facts, we should undoubtedly find it true that the noble Georgian blood and the noble Alabamian blood are each accustomed to mix oftener with the despised African blood (that is with the white female natives of those States who are theoretically designated Africans) than with each other, this danger to our theory of pure blood may be avoided in either of two ways. First, by ignoring the of slave property reaches a point unparalleled in its facts, and saying nothing about them whatever; and ture, and accounting for the white Africans by the influence of climate; just as you may call the cow's purpose as he designs, there are two insuperable tail a leg, and say she has five legs, if you choose to obstacles in the way. The first is, the South owns

After all, this fine theory of Mr. Stephens, of the right of 'our own race' to ignore all rights on the these lands within its own grasp, and means to use them for its own aggrandizement in the acquisition of Cuba, Mexico, Central America, Hayti, Brazil, &c., &c. the teeth of opposing facts—is subject to this slight the teeth of opposing facts—is subject to this slight But-leaving all other considerations out of sight inconvenience, that, while each nation continues to powered constitutionally to make such a contract ry authorizes each to decide the status of any unfortunate minority of either of the others which may fall within its power, and use up such minority, by workcan be effected only by the concurrence of three its wisdom and patriotism, might think best for the happiness of both. We submit, with deference to Mr. Stephens's better judgment, that the universal adoption of his rule would unpleasantly interfere with commerce and foreign travel, not to speak of the progress of civilization and Christianity.

4. He assumes that, the slave being a slave, it is It is curious to notice how much of the matter set first, no injury, and, next, a positive benefit, to the

edge, widely diffused through the community, of the subject to which it relates.

We find, in a pamphlet of sixteen pages, printed at the Congressional Globe office in Washington, a speech that of his master? p. 7.

Now this is such a sort of statement as superficial and narrow-minded people, like the abolitionists, are were actually delivered as printed, and whether or not to one side, compressing the mouth and half closing The portion of this speech which attempts to prove exist, and which the slave, therefore, must appreciate, between have no rights on new land, and having no rights on old land; between being flogged on a wide, fertile Territory, and being flogged on a pine-bar ren; between having his wife sold to the highes bidder on a broad prairie, and sold to the highest bidder in a narrow auction-room; between having his daughter ravished on a virgin soil, and ravas to be no longer worth cultivating; between having no right to learn to read in an expanding, increasing population, and having no right to learn to read in an old, meagre, and constantly diminishing population; between being forbidden to ininishing population; between being forbidden to go off the plantatian without a 'pass' in the free, braska bill was the origin of all the troubles in the country. Sir, what troubles does he allude to? What troubles have we upon us? Standing in my place in the Hall of the Representatives of the United States, I ask to-day, what trouble is the country laboring under the Were any people of the world ever more prosperous than the people of the United States now are? p. 5. As if the stump speakers and political presses of his between being a piece of property with the disadvan-As if the stump speakers and political presses of his own party had not been, and were not at that moment, shricking against (what they declared) the imminent peril of Disunion, and the anarchy and absoniant peril of Disunion peril of Disunion

it wrong or unjust to permit the people of New York Massachusetts and other States of the North gold into a new territory, to be as free there as they we in their native homes?" p. 7.

As far as the people of New York and Massi etts are concerned, we cannot allow Mr. Ster cause to suffer by the magnanimous under of it which he has made above. They would be merely as free, they would be in certain peni much more free in Kansas, under the proposed rangement, than at home. They would be free compel their poorer neighbors to work for them will out wages; they would be free to put in prior sell at auction, such new comers into their ter as proved to have no 'free papers,' and to be, eth not all, or not more than seven-eighths, of the race'; they would be free to suppress the use of f speech and a free press; to drive a portion of thechi dren away from the public schools; and to whip to and-feather, and violently expel from their te any persons who might think, or be suspected of thin ing, differently from the majority; and, finally, the would be free to be imprisoned at hard labor fro to five years, for speaking, writing or printing the things specified in Sections 11 and 12 of the 151st ch ter of the laws of Kansas, quoted below, none of which inestimable rights they can enjoy in New York Massachusetts.

SEC. 11. If any person print, write. publish, or circulate, or cause to be brought print, write, introduce printed, written, published, or circulated, exhowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing lishing, or circulating within this Territory, any paper, pamphlet, magazine, bandbill, or circulatining any statements, arguments, onlines, ment, doctrine, advice, or inuenda, calculated duce a disorder by the contraction of t ment, doctrine, advice, or inuendo, calculated to po-duce a disorderly, dangerous or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce sub-slaves to escape from the service of their master, or resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a tern not less than five years. Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or withing assert or maintain that persons have not the ching

assert or maintain that persons have not the hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introd this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, to be written, printed, publish, write, circu Territory, any book, paper, magazine, circular, containing circular, containing any denial of the right of su persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such persons shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by prisonment at hard labor for a term not less than

As to Mr. Stephens's theory of the public domain being purchased by the common blood and common treasure of North and South-we should be glad ; hear his candid opinion of how far the fact quoter below respecting South Carolina represents the past history, present condition and future prospects of the other slaveholding States :--

'The Committee appointed to take into tion the circumstances of the Southern States, and the ways and means for their safety and defence, report that the State of South Carolina, (as represented to the safety and the state of South Carolina, (as represented to the safety and the safe that the State of South Carolina, (as represented the delegates of said State, and by Mr. Huger, w State, to explain the circumstances thereo) is eva-to make any effectual efforts with militia, by reason the great proportion of citizens necessary to remain home to prevent insurrection among the to prevent the desertion of them to the the state of the country, and the great nur these people among them, expose the inhabit great danger from the endeavor of the enemy t reat danger from the endeavor of the enemy to excite them to revolt or desert. —(From the Secret Journal of the Continental Congress, vol. 1, p. of March 29th, 1779.)

6. Mr. Stephens assumes that the transaction in Kansas which has been called a fraud, an iniquity and a crime, 'is the simple declaration of the prin ple that the people of the territory of Kansas should have the right, without limitation or restriction from any quarter, save the Constitution of the United States, to form and mould just such institutions for their ow government as they pleased.' p. 6.

Mr. Stephens lies, most obviously, under a mistake in this matter. Neither the principle above stated, nor the declaration of it, nor any action in conformi with it, has ever been called a fraud, an injusty, or a crime. On the contrary, the Republican party, against whom he is arguing, have adopted, and ende act upon, that very principle. They wished nothing better than the opportunity to act upon it, without imitation or restriction from any quarter. That which they have justly called a fraud, an iniquity, and a crime, was the forcible imposition of limitations and restrictions, in the shape of bands of armed men from Missouri and elsewhere, preventing the votes of actua settlers in Kansas, substituting illegal votes of their own, and committing various outrages upon the rights, property, and persons of those settlers who were known or suspected to be opposed to slavery.

This brings us to the seventh unfounded assump-

7. Worthy Mr. Stephens is a zealous advocate of law and order '! He says, p. 18:-

and order is one of the most lamentable evils of the day. It is not confined to Kansas, but it is seen and felt everywhere. And our object, and that of all good men, should be to check it, rather than excite it.

Now, strange as it may seem, the above calm and peaceful-looking sentiment is not uttered in condem nation of the 'border ruffians' of Missouri, or of their outrages just mentioned. They were good and faithful servants of the cause, in another department of which Mr. Stephens is laboring. The 'law' which he befriends is the law of slavery. The 'order' which he wishes to maintain is the order that reigned in Warsaw-complete and utter subjugation of right to might-the stillness which follows after every effort to resist oppression has been conquered. So Mr. Suphens assumes the violations of law and order to have come from those who, after long and patient submis-

sion, at length took arms to repel force by force. 8. He assumes that the Constitution of the United States contains nothing inconsistent with slavery, of adverse to it. When asked, as the Republicans an constantly asked by the Abolitionists-Does not the Constitution contain some pro-slavery clauses :- Mr Stephens replies, adopting literally and seriously to common Western formula of exaggeration—'It doesn't contain anything else !' He entirely ignores the Preamble to the Constitution, setting forth the purpose for which that instrument was ordained and estab lished. In his fanatic zeal for slavery, (which did, to the disgrace of our fathers, find a lodgement in two or three clauses of the Constitution,) he utterly dist gards the account given by the instrument itself of its own purposes—namely, to form a more perfect Union,' (which slavery perils,) 'to establish justi (which slavery overthrows,) ' to ensure domestic tra quillity, (which slavery destroya,) to provide for the mmon defence,' (which slavery prevents, as in the ease of South Carolina above quoted,) to promote b general welfare, (which slavery fatally wounds with poisoned blade,) and finally, 'to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, (which she very seriously limits to the nation at large, extensive and most injuriously limits to the small body of actual slaveholders, and annihilates to that considerable pr portion of their posterity which they hold, work, and sell as slaves.)

Thus Mr. Stephens assumes that the Constitution is wholly, thoroughly, and absolutely pro-slavery, and that the claim of Constitutional action of course ex-

cludes everything opposed to slavery. 9. He assumes, (by quoting certain language of the dvocates of the pro-slavery Kansas govern such a connection as to show that he agrees with and adopts it,) that the passage of laws imposing from the to five years imprisogment at hard labor, for speaking writing, or publishing against slavery, is no ence with freedom of speech or of the press. Here the language, on p. 8 of the pamphlet :-

There is nothing in the act itself, as has less charged, to prevent a free discussion of the subject slavery. Its bearing on society, its morality or exidency, or whether it would be politic or impolite make this a slave State, can be discussed here as free as in any State in this Union, without infringing as with the We d thur, nat and cha briel, w temporal Wir Arg 10. 1 Republi ed to P South, Souther The fe ern force upon th patience

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Constitution is ro-slavery, and n of course ex-

ons of the law. To deny the right of a to hold stares, under the law in this Territory, penal; but, beyond this, there is no restriction fiscussion of the slavery question in any aspect h it is capable of being considered.

As if one should say-This law indeed permits the ing a man over the head with a gutta percha cane time when his face is turned towards his desk ning, and also the repetition of the blows until are safe from the danger of immediate retaliation his part; but, beyond this, there is no interference the security of a man's writing at his own desk! We do not find this figure of speech described by of the modern writers on rhetoric; but an old au named Milton, quotes the following description characterization of it by a personage called Gael, who was commenting on the language of a con-

To say and straight unsay, pretending first wise to fly pain, professing next the spy, Argues no leader, but a liar, TRACED.

10. Mr. Stephens assumes that the language of the ablican leaders, in Kansas and elsewhere, is designto prepare the party for 'a crusade against the and 'a war of extermination against their

be foundation for this announcement, that a Northis threatening to descend, with fire and sword, the peaceful plains of the South, is the followfrom General Webb's Courier and En-After speaking of the extent to which the e and peaceful forbearance of the Kansas peontinued to be abused, by the incursion of armed d, from Missouri, partly to control the elections, and partly to drive ' Free State men' from the Territhe Courier and Enquirer said, (June 26th)-

The remedy is, to go to the polls, and through th The remedy is, to go to the polls, and through the hallshow repudiate the infamous platform put forth at Cincinnati, and over which the black flag of slavery wares with characteristic impudence; and, failing in the day of the property of the state of the property of the gleenble rights, and drive back, with arms, those who anle upon OUR INHERITANCE.

To this announcement of an intention to repel the smed invaders of Kansas, Mr. Stephens replies-

Do you wish to go before the country with the question, to inflame the public mind at the North, to move their passions, to stir up their blood, and prepare their hearts for a war of extermination against war of extermination a is Suthern brethren? I cannot bewe that the great body of active business people at
North are prepared to join a set of reckless leaders
this crusude against the South.

Such are some of the assumptions which Mr. Ste phens seems to regard as needful to be taken for granted, preliminary to an argument for the introduction of

## WLINU BURRITT AND HIS SCHEME

I suppose you are well aware, ere this, that a new champion has entered the anti-slavery field. I refer,

of course, to ELIHU BURRITT. It seems our learned friend, neglecting his languages, has been dabbling a little in commercial calculations, by taking a good likely negro for his divisor, and Uncle Sam's plethone pocket for the dividend; the quotient he takes for the knotty problem of negro emancipation. Now, though our learned friend's calculations are faultless of themselves, yet I greatly fear, that in making up his figures, he has lost sight of one fact that may alter the result materially. There is an old saying that it takes two to make a bargain. Now Mr. B., as yet, has gained the consent of neither party, North per South, nor is he likely to. The North will stand aloof through avarice, and the South through pride, prejudice, and love of power. They know well, if bey should emancipate their fifteen hundred millions of slave property to-morrow, that immediately such a tide of emigration would flow into the Southem States as would soon pay them four fold for the loss of their slaves in the enhanced value of lands. The South see this just as plain as Mr. B.; but they do not see, either in this or Mr. B's plan, any equivalest for the enormous power they are required to give , which they hold through this system.

Though Mr. B's plan may be impracticable, yet it indicates the best of intentions, springing from a besevolent heart; but those, I fear, will avail him but little. If he were as old a crusader in the anti-sla-ter cause as Mr. Garrison, his battered helmet and oft esayed armor would faithfully attest that the most the best of intentions, are often paid for in a currency harler than that 'Old Bullion' ever advocated. Mr. B. need not now have any fear of personal vio- the Union!

men, hang and burn their own colored Patrick 'No Union with Slaveholders.' Henrys and Wat Tylers, would not stickle much to interrupt our learned friend's negotiations for the peculiar institution with a little chivalric exhibition of the tight-rope performance, or at least a little 'slight o'-hand' with the negro whip; but should be even escape these, which I doubt, as Mr. B. would naturaly pass for a schoolmaster-as I hinted, they are paricularly partial to this class of men. Yet he will distover that a State, boasting of being the nursery of Presidents, that will extort an oppressive tax from a poor and down-trodden people for the avowed purpose of colonizing them, and then appropriate that sum to supply the deficiency in their own depleted treasury, the result of their sloth and indolence—a State that will do this, I say, and then, after robbing them of their money, advocate the robbing them of their bodies, and the selling of them into slavery-such a State would be a dangerous party to any bargain where a pecuniary consideration was involved. One hal better always keep his hand on his pocket-book in treating with such parties.

Mr. B., in his address here, was very eloquent, as he always is, and used a very beautiful metaphor, through which he culogized this 'glorious Union' of ours, ough to shame one of our modern 'Union-savers, He likened our government to a noble ship, built and launched on the great political deep by our forefathers, into which, at the time of its building, some strahand cargo had been smuggled, and that now this noble ship, flying before a dreadful storm, was in imminent danger of being dashed on the breakers of spotism, (here his metaphor seemed a little lame,) by the recklessness of a party, through some mysterious connection with this contraband cargo; and another party trying to save the ship in some unaccountable way, while a third party was trying to save the ship, (perhaps you can guess, being a Yankee, who this party was,) to destroy this contraband argo, as well as themselves; when, just at this point, he appears, quiets the troubled waters, offers to pay

for the contraband cargo, and throw it overboard. The only fault I find with this metaphor is, it is not true. If the North side of the ship had been built of good sound oak, and the South side of rotten pine, through which the black waters of despotism poured, a spite of our political botchers and doughfaces at the pumps, his figure would have been somewhat nearer the truth; and then he would be forced to confess, that the only way to make the ship seaworthy would be to draw her upon the dry dock, and sheath her

South side anew with good tough oak. We should regard with suspicion those statesmen or philosophers who deal too lavishly in metaphors, figares of speech, &c., which belong more properly to the province of the poet, who appeals to the passions rather than the judgment of men. Mr. B's address was somewhat faulty, I thought, in this respect; but, hevertheless, I wish him much success in his under-taking, and as soon as he converts the North, I am

very enxious to witness his negotiations with the Yours, truly, SPECTATOR. Painesville, (Ohio,) March 26, 1857.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TOP

What are we to do? Is there no hope? Is Freedom nal, and what it said was constitutional, was constitutional to be crushed out from our country? Is Slavery to be inaugurated over a whole people? Has the last battle between Slavery and Freedom been fought? Can we hope for liberty in the future? Certainly it looks

American Government from the beginning to this day. dark! Judging from the past, what have we to hope Mr. Purvis was asked by one of the audience if he for the future? These are most important questions. I fear when I attempt to answer them. But let us see—first, we can never cure a disease until we know Cabinet of General Jackson. He stated that, intend-

ing to embark on a voyage to Europe, he applied to its character.

For the last eighty-five years, the people of the United States have foolishly attempted to run the gauntlet between Freedom and Slavery, and come out

He showed this to Mr. Robert Vaux, father of the gauntlet between Freedom and Slavery, and come out of the race unscathed; the conservative taking the middle ground, while the ultra chose sides, either for Washington on the subject, and as the result, a formal principles led them; pressing eagerly on towards the thither end, while the two principles, Freedom and Slavery, wide apart at the first, have been nearing each other until, within the last thirty-five years, there have been many collisions between the two options of General Andrew Jackson, who had on more occations that the strength of the present Mayor, who was so indignant that he wote to Washington on the subject, and as the result, a formal present Mayor, who was so indignant that he woote to Washington on the subject, and as the result, a formal present Mayor, who was so indignant that he woote to Washington on the subject, and as the result, a formal present Mayor, who was so indignant that he wote to Washington on the subject, and as the result, a formal present Mayor, who was so indignant that he wote to Washington on the subject, and as the result, a formal present Mayor, who was so indignant that he wote to Washington on the subject, and as the result, a formal present Mayor, who was so indignant that he wote to Washington on the subject, and as the result, a formal present Mayor, who was so indignant that he wote to Washington on the subject, and as the result, a formal present Mayor, who was so indignant that he wote to Washington on the subject, and as the result, a formal present Mayor, who was so indignant that he wote to Washington on the subject, and as the result, a formal present Mayor, who was so indignant that he wote to Washington on the subject, and as the result, a formal present Mayor, who was so indignant that he wote to Washington on the subject, and as the result, a formal present Mayor, who was so indignant that he wote to Washington on the subject, and as the result, a formal present Mayor, who are subject, and as the result is a formal present Mayor, who are subject, and posite forces, and he who can run between these, was sions than one in the then late war publicly tendered sure to receive the lash from one or the other side, and his gratitude to colored 'citizens' for their brave asmost likely both. But now the two opposite lines have sistance in the defence of the country. actually come into collision with each other, driving Mr. Purvis was followed by C. L. Remond, of Sathe gauntlet men to choose permanent sides, leaving lem, Mass., who, in reply to the same interrogator,

nothing for them to stand upon.

This is the actual condition of the people of the United States at this time. Never shall we again be able to move on harmoniously as one people in the har-ness of freedom and slavery. We have presented to us three choices—Freedom, Slavery, and Dissolu-tion. Which shall we take? First. We certainly

States. Mr. Remond then offered the following resowould prefer Freedom; but how are we to get rid of lutions, with a view, as he said, of making the ex one sixth part of a whole people who are slaves? Answer me that. I can't. Second. There is Slavery. Shall we take that? It sometimes looks as though we should—yet I believe it can't be. Then what next? Why, Dissolution of the Union. Is there any thing the view, as he said, of mixing the expression contained in those of Mr. Purvis more comprehension contained in those of Mr. Purvi in the way? Do we not desire freedom more than any thing else? and does not the South desire slavery more than any thing else? Shall we continue as one people when we are brought into collision and civil war? May we not dissolve peaceably if we can, but for ithe work with the constitution, only waiting to be developed; and that now when it forcibly as we shall in our vain attempts to equalize suits the slave oligarchy to assert that power, we are

forcibly as we shall in our vain attempts to equalize and harmonize these two opposite forces?

'It is vain to extenuate the matter. The war has actually begun. Our brothers are already in the field,' upon the plains of Kansas, and holding out their hands imploringly to us for aid. The different parties may 'cry peace, peace, but there is no the plain to the purposes of the slave power to do so, they will command their obedient dough-faced allies at the North to take peace,' and never can be, between these two con- these rights away from us, and leave us no more place flicting elements. 'What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace Federal. so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and sleavry?' Forbid it, indulgent Father! The only ism lays its ruthless hand not only on the humble black sleavry?' Forbid it, indulgent Father: The only escape from the impending storm of blood, to the horses' bridles, which hangs over our distracted country, is in repentance. But what is the crime of which we are guilty? This should be understood, that the us to the slave oligarchy, the difference in our servirepentance may be in proportion to the offence. tude being only in degree, they will make common When I contemplate this great crime, I tremble for cause with us, and that throwing off the yoke and striking for impartial liberty, they will join with us in

For the last eighty years we, as a nation, have been our efforts to recover the long lost boon of Freedom. committing the most stupendous and heinous offence
against God and man, that our earth ever witnessed;
He considered that for colored people, after this, to a crime which transcends in enormity, as well as in persist in claiming citizenship under the United States magnitude, all other crimes put together—the crime | Constitution would be mean-spirited and craven. We of enslaving in body and mind an immortal being- owe no allegiance to a country which grinds us under God's child, our brother, throughout all his posteri- its iron hoof and treats us like dogs. The time has ty—a crime which has made one-sixth part of a whole people liable to be sold and bought from the auctionblock—a crime which has, within the last eighty years, ican Revolution (that of Attacks, who fell in Boston) increased from a handful, (about 400,000,) to 3,700,000 -a crime which has extended itself, within the same his grandfather, on his mother's side, fought for libtime, over five times its original territory-a crime erty in the Revolutionary war. But that time had which seeks to extend itself over the wisest and most

used to be proud that the first blood shed in the Amer-

was that of a colored man. He used to be proud that

passed by. The liberty purchased by the Revolution-

and the chair pronounced them carried.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

to aid in upholding the cause of Freedom. He wishes

to secure a few hundred dollars, that he may leave

remove them to a safe home in that 'far off West.'

Rooms, 3 Winter street; at the Rooms of the State

of the State House, at the Clothing Store of Lewis

Hayden, 99 Cambridge street, at 21 Cornhill, and at

MEETINGS ON FAST DAY. Readers will notice that

two important county Anti-Slavery Meetings are to

be held on Fast Day, (April 16th,) at two prominent

and accessible places; and the friends of the cause should give these meetings the widest possible no-

tice, that none, who desire to listen to the noblest

which the American people has to discharge, may lose

these rare opportunities.

It will be seen that WM. LLOYD GARRISON and

ing of the Worcester County North Society at Leo-

minster, and WENDELL PHILLIPS and others at the

meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society at

NOTICE.-Pledges of aid to the Massachusetts

The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-

ALEX H. TWOMBLY,
S. G. HOWE,
G. R. RUSSELL,
B. C. CLARK,
G. W. MESSINGER,
W. B. SPOONER,
ALBERT BLISS.

the door.

GEORGE L. STEARNS,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, WM. R. LAWRENCE, CHARLES W. UPHAM, R. J. BURBANK,

CHARLES A. PHELPS, A. J. WRIGHT,

progressive people the world ever produced.

Is there any hope that we shall repent, and that man, and, as a colored man, he loathed and abhorred the repentance will be in proportion to the offence?
For this law holds good, as well of nations as of
He repentance will be in proportion to the offence?
He repentance will be in proportion to the offence?
He repentance will be in proportion to the offence? men, that no crime can be committed with impunity, and there is no guarantee to men or nations of perpetuity, success and happiness, but in equal rights and oppression. Let others bare their backs to the lash, distributive justice. What must that repentance be:

It is answered in a few words—Cease to do wrong.

But is there any probability of this nation ceasing respect. to uphold the system of human slavery? I see none.

Mr. Remond made many remarks on other subjects,

Mr. Remond made many remarks on other subjects,

as did also Mr. Purvis, who again took the floor. flows thick and fast; and if we have to pay for this When the resolutions came to be put, some opposioff essayed armor would faithfully attest that the most refessacrificing labors for the good of mankind, and great crime of our nation in blood, how much shall tion was made, and a rambling and somewhat per it be, and how many heaps of slain? O, God! save sonal debate ensued; the end of which was, that the us from this awful punishment by a dissolution of question was taken on the resolutions as a whole,

lence in treating with the North; but I cannot, I I see no escape from this calamity but in dissolumust confess, say as much for the South; for a people tion. Let him who would be free, strike the first shoot Northern schoolmasters, mob Northern blow-holst his flag high, inscribed upon its folds-Ellsworth, (Me.) 1857.

### SPIRITED MEETING OF THE COLORED his family in comfortable circumstances till he can CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.

A large meeting of colored people was held on Fri- For this purpose, he is advised to give his lecture on day evening last, in Israel Church, the object being as announced in the call, 'To consider the atrocious 'The Jesuit and the Puritan in America.' This lecture has been received with favor by intelligent audidecision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and other outrages to which the colored people are subjected under the Constitution of the United States. The meeting was organized by the appointment of James M. Buctel as Chairman, and William Still as Secretary. After some remarks made by Benjamin S. Jones, of Ohio, Robert Purvis took the floor, and Kansas Committee, 1 Niles' Block; at the Post-Office offered the following preamble and resolutions :-

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in the case of Dred Scott, that people of African descent are not and cannot be citizens of the We, the undersigned, cordially commend this United States, and cannot sue in any of the United lecture and its object to all the friends of Free Kan-States Courts; and whereas, the Court in rendering its sas. We hope and believe that Mr. Foster will redecision has declared that 'this unfortunate class have, ceive a generous response to this appeal. We earnestwith the civilized and enlightened portion of the world, ly bespeak for him a full house. for more than a century, been regarded as being of an inferior order, and unfit associates for the white race, either socially or politically, having no rights which white men are bound to respect;' and whereas, this Supreme Court is the constitutionally approved tribunal to determine all such questions; therefore,

Resolved, That this atrocious decision furnishes final confirmation of the already well known fact that under the Constitution and Government of the United States, the colored people are nothing, and can be nothing but an alien, disfranchised and degraded class.

Resolved, That to attempt, as some do, to prove that there is no support given to Slavery in the Constitution and essential structure of the American Government, is to argue against reason and common sense, to eloquence of the land, devoted to the highest duty ignore history and shut our eyes against palpable facts; and that while it may suit white men who do not feel the iron heel, to please themselves with such theories, it ill becomes the man of color whose daily experience refutes the absurdity, to indulge in any such idle phantasies.

Resolved, That to persist in supporting a Government which holds and exercises the power, as distinctly set forth by a tribunal from which there is no appeal, to trample a class under foot as an inferior and Doven, N. H. Friends in Dover and the vicinity degraded race, is on the part of the colored man at will observe that PARKER PILISBURY is to give an adonce the height of folly and the depth of pusilla-nimity.

Resolved, That no allegiance is due from any man, cate of the great truths of Freedom and Humanity.

or any class of men, to a Government founded and administered in iniquity, and that the only duty the colored man owes to a Constitution under which he is declared to be an inferior and degraded being, having England Anti-Slavery Convention in May last, or no rights which white men are bound to respect, is to previously, are now payable, and may be sent to Samdenounce and repudiate it, and to do what he can by UEL PHILBRICK, (Treasurer,) or to Samuel May, Jr., all proper means to bring it into contempt.

General Agent,) at 21 Cornhill, Boston. Mr. Purvis's speech in support of these resolutions was brief and earnest. He scouted the idea of colored people taking comfort from the pretence that this de- SLAVERY SOCIETY is to be held in the city of New cision of the Supreme Court was unconstitutional York on Tuesday, May 12th.

The Supreme Court, he said, was the appointed tribu-

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON TEMPERANCE.

Mercantile Hall was densely crowded on Sunday evening on the occasion of an address on Temperance by Wendell Phillips.

The meeting was opened with a few remarks from Joseph Story, Esq.

In commencing, Mr. Phillips said he was glad to be able to be there, to throw the least weight into the scale of this great movement. Twenty years ago he became a tectotaler, and it had become so much of an element in his nature that he had almost forgotten the arguments with which it was sustained. He had not been able to give much to the cause other than an example, and that every one owed. He did not think with a man of forty a temperance speech could open a new light, for he could look back over his whole life, and see in his own experience the whole argument for temperance. Much had been gained in twenty years in this cause; a drinking life had come to be looked upon with disgust; this was a great step. Formerly, you could not enter a public house but what in the very vestibule all the apparatus of intemperance stared you in the face. Twenty years ago, if you went to the Astor House, you had only to enter its doors to see the character of an American gentleman; now you had to go down stairs in order to find it out. In this country public opinion was the controlling power—get the ideas right, and the customs will soon follow. He was in favor of prohibitory law to stop the vice of intemperance. Few young men were able to say 'no.' It was an angel wandered down from heaven who could say 'no' under all temptations; it was the highest of human attainments. But as so few were gifted with the power, it was the duty of society to say 'no,' and thereby protect its members.

If a man lived through means of the liquor traffic, brand him with the name. Nay, if he died by it, and the controlling position with the name. Nay, if he died by it, and the controlling position with the name. Nay, if he died by it, and the controlling position with the name. Nay, if he died by it, and the controlling position w

was the duty or society to say the teet its members.

If a man lived through means of the liquor traffic, brand him with the name. Nay, if he died by it, and it was necessary to write an obituary, put it at the

was a good reason for it—they could not afford it; money was not so easily gained as it was in this country, and brandy was very dear. The great secret of so much intemperance in our country was that wealth was so easily gained by the masses. Temperance was not abstinence alone, it was cultivation and education. If you drive the devil out, you must supply the place with something nobler—tempt the higher faculties to executed.

try, and brandy was very dear. The great secret of so much intemperance in our country was that wealth was so easily gained by the masses. Temperance was not abstinence alone, it was cultivation and education.

If you drive the devil out, you must supply the place with something nobler—tempt the higher faculties to expand.

If you cannot give a man the highest intellectual basis, give him the next position below—do not seek to narrow down and contract the workings of the mind. If we took away the amusement which was furnished by the custom of drinking, we must supply its place with something else. The will, great as it is, cannot stand alone; but he did not wish to doubt the power of the will. A little word accomplished great things at times. He once knew a man who, when a boy of nineteen, was about to start for the sea. When at the garden gate his mother came to him, and said, 'My boy, I never saw the sea, but those who have tell me that you are going where the temptation to drink is great; promise me that you will never touch the cup.' He said, 'Mother, I do.' And he told me that this promise haunted him all round the world, and whenever he was tempted, that mother at the garden gate, with tears in her cyes, rose up before him, and he was saved. Years after, when he had settled down in life, a man came to him, and thanked him for repeating that scene to him, and thanked him for repeating that scene to him, and thanked him for repeating that scene to him, and thanked him for repeating that scene to him, and thanked him for repeating that scene to him, and thanked him for repeating that scene is the search of the lungs, aged 66.

To Goold Brown, the celebrated writer upon English Grammar, died in Lynn, on Tuesday, last week, of a disease of the lungs, aged 66.

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To Goold Brown, the calculation of a disease of the lungs, aged 66.

To Goold Brown, the calculation of a disease of the him, and he was saved. Years after, when he had settled down in life, a man came to him, and thanked him for repeating that scene to him—it had saved him from a drunkard's grave. It took long ages to develop great ideas. He supposed that it would take a hundred years to develop the sentiment in this country which would acknowledge that a man had the right to speak as he thought, and a hundred years. the right to speak as he thought, and a hundred years the right to speak as he thought, and a hundred years longer to acknowledge that a negro has a right to his personal self. He never saw a young man at the threshold of manhood, without trembling at the gauntlet which was to be run. It was a glorious thing for a man to be able to say in the autumn of life, that if he had never spoken brave words for humanity, he had not committed a single act which had tended to lower his brother in the scale. If we know the value of temperance to its opposite, we should welcome it, and support it with all the powers with which we were gifted.

ifted.

His closing appeal to the young men present was a nost beautiful production.—Boston Telegraph.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI. At the Democratic Convention to nominate city officers, held in the city of St. Louis, on Saturday last, the following resolutions on the subject of emancipation were adopted by acclamation:—

'Whereas, the pro-slavery party of this State, calling themselves National Democrats, by their course in the last session of the Legislature, renewed the agitation of the slavery question, and forced the emancipation upon the people; and, whereas, the Democracy of this city deem this a fit opportunity to declare the sentiments, in regard to this question; therefore, be it
Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course of
our delegates in the last Legislature.

to Joseph A. Dugdale, Hamorton, Chester Co., Pa.,
or to Oliver Johnson, Anti-Slavery Office, New
York.

sentatives, is about to go to Kansas to settle there, and

B. Gratz Brown, whose emancipation speech in the Legislature created such a sensation a few weeks ago.

St. Louis, April 7.—Incomplete returns of our city election yesterday, foct up for mayor as follows:—Wimer, emancipationist, 4331; Pratt, democrat, 3080; Lane, American, 1626. A large number of Americans voted for Wimer, whose majority will be about 1500, and a majority of the emancipation ticket is probably elected.

EST OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at the Universalist Church, Central Annorman, on Thursday, (Fast Day,) April 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M. Wendell Phillips and others are expected to be present and address the meeting.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present and aid in carrying forward the work in which we are engaged.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES. The Baton Rouge Advocate of the 28th, says:—

The Senate yesterday passed the Bill recently introduced by Senator Hyams, of New Orleans, prohibiting the future emancipation of slaves in this State, except such as are specified in the 2d section of the Act, viz.:

'That the prohibition contained in the foregoing section shall not apply to the slave who may have saved the life of his or her owner, or his or her owner's spouse, or the life of the child of either of them.

Gen. Munday, of East Feliciana, offered an amendment to this section, which was adopted, including likewise any slave that renders service to the State, by giving information that would lead to the detection of any insurrection or conspiracy, and in this shape the bill passed. The amendment is very well conceived, and renders the bill every way acceptable. It could be improved in the House by further amending it so as to require all emancipated slaves to be removed from the State, at the expense of their former owners, immediately on becoming free. No effort should be spared to prevent the further increase, unless by natural means, of free negroes among us.

S. Abington, April 1, 1857.

WORCESTER NORTH.—The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at LEOMINSTER, on Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day, Commencing at 104 or Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day, Commencing at 104 or Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day, Commencing at 104 or Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day, Commencing at 104 or Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day, Commencing at 104 or Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day, Commencing at 104 or Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day, Commencing at 104 or Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day, Commencing at 104 or Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day, Commencing at 104 or Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day, Commencing at 104 or Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day, Commencing at 104 or Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day, Commencing at 104 or Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day, April 16, (Fast Day, Commencing at 104 or Thursday, April 16, (Fast Da

Cass, HULSEMANN, AND A NEGRO GIRL Our new and venerable Secretary of State has commenced his diplomatic difficulties with a correspondence with the Chevalier Hulsemann. The Chevalier had some dispute with the master of a negro woman that he had hired as a servant, and the master meeting her in the street, told her to go home to his house. The woman did so, and the Chevalier has invoked the interposition of the State Department to defend his right as Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria against interference with his servants. In the correspondence with Secretary Cass, the nature of the patriarchal institution is a subject of discussion.

The Right of Africans as Citizens in Maine.—
The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that persons of African descent are not citizens of the United States within the meaning of the Federal Constitution—and as the Constitution of Maine makes citizenship of the United States a requisite for the right of suffrage—the Senate of this State has requested the opinions of the several Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court upon the subject.

These opinions will be looked for with much interest, not only by our own citizens, but by those of other istates, whose Constitutions are similar to that of Maine in this respect.—Portland Advertiser. THE RIGHT OF AFRICANS AS CITIZENS IN MAINE.-

The Great Horse Race.—The great race between the Dalton and Taylor horses for 100 miles, from Albany to Whitesboro, came off yesterday. The time made by Taylor's horse was 12 hours and 22 minutes, and by Dalton's 12 hours and 25 minutes, the former beating

batton's 12 nous and 25 minutes, the former beating by 3 minutes.

The whole affair was a piece of barbarism, of which all concerned in it ought to be ashamed.—Albany Argus, March 31.

it was necessary to write an obituary, put it at the end.

It had been said that public opinion was not up to the law, but the difficulty was that those mon who went for the law left it to stand alone. The gentleman who had spoken before him said he rejoiced in the success of the movement, but the reform could never be dispensed with; when we had saved that young man, we had not saved the one that comes directly behind him. He was inclined to believe that the temperance cause had been narrowed down too much.

It had been said by those who had visited Italy and Spain, and other European countries, that there was not so much drinking there as in this country; there was a good reason for it—they could not afford it; money was not so easily gained as it was in this company to the said that many of the Buffalo for burial. It is said there was a great dog fight at Bronte, Canada, on Thursday, 5th inst. The match was for \$5,000 a side, and the result was the death of two hours and fifteen minutes, the Montreal dog, although victor, barely escaping alive. Parties of the 'fancy' were there from all parts of the United States and Canada. The Buffalo Republic says there was a loss in bets of about \$40,000 to the American party. After the death of 'Tinker,' he was deposited in a handsome black walnut coffin, and brought to Buffalo for burial. It is said that many of the Buffalo for burial. It is said there was a great dog fight at Bronte, Canada, on Thursday, 5th inst. The match was for \$5,000 a side, and the result was the death of \$5,000 a side, and the result was the death of two hours and fifteen minutes, the Montreal dog, although victor, barely escaping alive. Parties of the 'fancy' were there from all parts of the United States and Canada. The Buffalo Republic says there was a loss in bets of about \$40,000 to the American party. After the death of 'Tinker,' he was deposited in a handsome black walnut coffin, and brought to gently were so affected at the death of the fancy' were there from all parts of the United Sta

Books, we would say, that we present a scheme for money-making which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia.

May person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher \$25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices,) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these, he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and act accordingly. Address, (post paid.) be able to ascertain vie maid,)
ingly. Address, (post paid,)
ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER,
181 Williams street, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed for that purpose, hereby give notice, that the Fifth Yearly Meeting of the Progressive Friends of Pennsylvania will convene in the Longwood meeting-house, Chester County, on the FIRST DAY, the 17th of Fifth month, 1857, at 10 o'clock, a. M., and continue its sessions, probably, for three successive days.

Joseph A. Dugdale, Ruhaney Way, Thomas Garrett, Oliver Johnson, H. M. Darlington, William Bernard, Isaac Mendenhall, Philena Heald, Ruth Dugdale, Franklin Darlington, Josiah Wilson, Susanna Chambers, John G. Jackson, Lizzie McFartan, Hannah P. Hanway, Dinah Mendenhall Sarah M. Barnard, Rachel Wilson, Sarah A. Entriken. Agnes Sanders.

COMMUNICATIONS for the Meeting may be addre

receive the sentments, in regard to this question; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course of our delegates in the last Legislature, Resolved, That the gradual emancipation of slavery in the State of Missouri, in the opinion of this convention, is an open question, and one of vital importance to the people of this State; that we disapprove of the resolutions on this subject, introduced by Mr. Carr, in the Legislature, during its last session, as an attempt to gag the free expression of opinion upon the freedom of speech and of the press.

Resolved, That the Constitution of this State provided that slaves may be emancipated by the consent of the owners, by making compensation for the same—and that gradual emancipation, upon the terms provided in the Constitution, is neither 'impracticable, unwise, or unjust,' if it shall appear to be for the best interests of the people of this State; and the only mode of ascertaining this important fact is by full and free discussion of the entire system.'

It will be remembered that one of the St. Louis Delegates whose course is here 'heartily endorsed,' is B. Gratz Brown, whose emancipation speech in the Logislature are the state of the same of the society will be held at the University of this Society will be held at the University of this Society will be held at the University of this Society will be held at the University of this Society will be held at the University of this Society will be held at the University of this Society will be held at the University of the Society will be held at the University of the Society will be held at the University of this Society will be held at the University of the Society will be held at the University of the Society will be held at the University of the Society will be held at the University of the Society will be held at the University of the Society will be held at the University of the Society will be held at the University of the Society will be held at the University of the Society will be held at the Un

S. Abington, April 1, 1857.

Agent of the American A. S. Society, will deliver an address on Slavery at the City Hall, in Dover, N. H., on Sunday evening next, April 12th.

TP DR. WM. SYMINGTON BROWN will de-liver a second Anti-Slavery Lecture, in the School-House, Greenwood, Mass., on Sunday, April 13, at 5 o'elock, P. M. Subject: The Remedy.

TELEVATION OF COLORED AMERICANS.—Two young men, well recommended for their qualifications as book-keepers, are in want of situations; another, well qualified as an operator in the several departments of the Daguerreotypean and Ambrotypean arts.

These young men have devoted themselves assiduously to their respective occupations, and it is hoped that an opening may soon gladden their prospects.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

Norree. The Post Office address of Mrs. Lucy Stone will be, for the present, No. 140 Fulton street, New York, care C. M. Saxton & Co.

TP SALLIE HOLLEY'S post-office address, until the second week in May, is Jonesville, Michigan.

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WHAT more essential to every family, counting-room, student, and indeed every one who would know the right use of language—the meaning, or-thography, and pronunciation of words, than a good English DICTIONARY?—of daily necessity and

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED is now the recognized Standard, 'constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclu-sive,' says Hon. John C. Spencen.

sive, says Hon. John C. Spencen.

Can I Make a Better Investment?

For copiousness, exactitude of definition and sdaptedness to the present state of science and literature, the most valuable work of the kind that I have ever seen in our language.—Pres. Wayland.

Published by G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass. April 10.

NEW MALVERN

## WATER-CURE. WESTBORO', MASS.

Distant from the Railroad station nearly one and a half miles, is beautifully located on clevated ground, amid the highly cultivated lands of an agricultural district. The house is large and the rooms numerous,

half miles, is beautifully located on elevated ground, amid the highly cultivated lands of an agricultural district. The house is large and the rooms numerous, and it has an excellent hall for gymnastics and recreation. The water, which, for purity and softness, is rarely equalled, is conveyed to the building by wood conduits, and thus escapes metalic oxydation. The bath rooms and appurtenances are ample and commodious, and in the regulation of temperature as well as general arrangements, the establishment offers superior facilities for winter or summer treatment.

Its hygienic and 'out of door' influences are superior. The hard, dry roads, with convenient grades, the 'wild wood' groves, a romantic lake, (Great Chauncy,) upon the Northern shore of which, high perched, are the symmetrical and magnificent buildings of the Reform School; the exquisite landscape scenery from Raymond Hill, with the dry and exhilarating atmosphere, all combine to rouse the exhausted energies of patients suffering from chronic disease. To make the Cure still more inviting, the proprietor, in addition to the 'old clms,' has transplanted into its grounds more than one hundred and fifty forest trees, some of large growth, &c. It is the desire and intention of those interested, to make this truly a retraexar ror invalids, where every proper influence shall be made to do its appropriate work of restoration.

Persons desiring additional information, will please address the resident physician, Dr. J. H. HERO, or the consulting physician, DR. GEORGE HOYT, of Boston, 77 Bedford street, who visits the institution semi-weekly, and attends to calls in the city and country.

April 10.

### HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL, For Children & Youth of both Sexes.

THIS School is located in the pleasant and quiet village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., within two hours' ride of Boston, Worcester and Providence,—a place admirably fitted for an Educational Institution which is designed to combine with intellectual training proper attention to the physical health and comfort, and a watchful regard to the moral and social culture of those who may share its privileges and opportunities. Its success, since it has been under the superintence of its present Principals, together with their former experience, and general qualification for the position they occupy, increases the hope and the belief that they may prove themselves worthy of the contidence and patronage, not only of their friends, but of the friends of a true and comprehensive education, and of the public at large.

contidence and patronage, not only of their friends, but of the friends of a true and comprehensive education, and of the public at large.

The design of this School is to educate in the highest and best sense of the term; to exalt substance above show, attainment above accomplishment, merit above appearance, being above seeming; to make neither parrots, puppets, nor pedants, but thinkers; to aid in the formation of a symmetrical, harmonious, substantial character; to fit its pupils for any truly honorable calling, and for solid usefulness in life. Hence, the superficialities, mockeries, and shams, that so often characterize popular and fashionable boarding schools, will be studiously avoided, and therognomess rather than extent—quality rather than quantity—will be carefully regarded.

Parents and Guardians desirous of finding a pleasant and comfortable HOME for their children or wards while prosecuting their studies, where they will be removed from the evils and temptations of common society, and from the corrupting power of prevailing wickedness—where they will be nurtured in virtue, humanity and pure religion, will find here an unusually favorable opportunity of realizing their wishes.

As this Institution is thoroughly Reformatory and Progressive in its purpose and spirit, it must necessarily rely to a very great extent upon the friends of Reform and Progress for its prospecity and support. To all such, its claims and merits are respectfully and confidently submitted.

To those desiring it, the names of persons who have

To those desiring it, the names of persons who have had children or wards at the School, and of others competent to judge in the matter, will be given, on application, for purposes of reference and particular information.

The next,...Summer Term,...of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 15, 1857, and continue twelve and a half weeks.

For further information and particulars, see large Circular—to be obtained by addressing either of the Principals., Hopedale, Milford, Mass. WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE HAYWOOD, ABBIE HAYWOOD, March 13.

'It is not Good for man to be Alone.' 'The Old Physician' Again.

HIS NEW WORK IS NOW READY, THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY

Courtship & Marriage, Designed as a companion to that excellent book.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

The following is the Table of Contents of the first Part of this unique book :--

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III. How the ends of Marriage are to be secured, or Rational Courtship.

IV. The Philosophy of being in Love.

V. At what Age should we Marry?

VI. On Equality in Marriage.

VII. Are Second Marriages desirable?

VIII. The Perpetuity of Marriage.

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PROPER QUALIFICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE, treated in the inimitable style for which 'The Old Physician' is justly celebrated. In one vol. 18 mo. Price, 75 cents.

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VIOLET: THE CROSS AND THE CROWN.

The Tenth Thousand of this most charming sook is ready this morning. JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY. M6 6w Publishers.

BY MARIA J. McINTOSH.

A NEW PRUIT AND PLOWER CATA-LOGUE, FOR 1857,

WITH description and prices of all Trees and Plants needed in the Garden, Lawn, Orchard, Green House, Vinery or Nursery, with the latest novelties, will be forwarded on application. Carriage of all packages paid to Boston or New York.

B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.
March 27.

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propa perin

### POETRY.

A SCENE IN PALESTINE EIGHTEEN CEN-TURIES AGO.

In Rome's proud streets the chained and squalid slav Trembles beneath his master's angry frown; Through the known world the weak, the conquered. The poor, the helpless, friendless-all are slaves : Their tyrants see not, nor consider, how Those haughty States, built on vile Slavery's pillars Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Persia, Are sunk in Ruin's deepest gulf-are not-Except in History's pages. Judah, even, Ages preserved, and prophet-warned, sees not She stands on min's brink. She holds as slaves Her poorer children: Slavery is her doom.

In a small town of Galilee, despised As vile by haughty Pharisees and priests, There rises, in its humble synagogue, A holy, just, truthful, and pious man, Whom all have seen at the mechanic's bench, Whom some have, wondering, heard proclaimed by John,

The stern, new preacher, 'Lamb of God! I am Unworthy to unloose thy sandal! He rises, calm, but dignified; he takes The Holy Book; he reads, 'God's spirit is pon me; and he hath anointed me His chosen messenger unto the poor, With glorious tidings of a purer faith, With truth's rich light to eyes long dimmed by error With liberty to captives; and to all Outraged, enslaved, opprest, degraded, wronged, To preach God's year of Jubilee, of Freedom.

The Book is closed: the wondering listeners gaze As their young townsman, now their God-sent Teacher, Unfolds to their charmed ears it is of him, Of him, the carpenter, Isaiah speaks; They never marked before, as the glad tidings Of God's paternal and His equal love To rich and poor, to bond and free-to all-Flow in sweet eloquence from those pure lips.

And shall a few weak tyrants on God's earth Make vain His prophet's words; nav, even make vain Those gracious, wondrous words uttered by one Than greatest prophet nobler-God's own Christ, Gifted with higher prescience than Isaiah?

Slaveholders, Slavery's advocates, heware! Remember same Gamaliel's counsel wise. Lest haply ye yourselves be also found Vainly contending 'gainst Almighty power. JANE ASHRY.

Tenterden, (Kent,) England.

### For the Liberator. TO MY WIFE.

When first mine eyes encountered thine, dear Anna. dost thou say,

crimson flushes o'er my face 'made quite bright display '? Just so the joyous eastern skies their roseate hues put

When Day's refulgent King appears to cheer and bless

No wonder that the crimson flood, the currents of my life. Should upward rush, elate with joy, to greet my fu-

For with that glance th' impression came as quick as lightnings glide,

That she whose form I looked upon ere long would be

And so it proved. A few short weeks scarce sped their rapid course. Ere each of us the other took, 'for better or for

And from that day to this, my love, though years

have rolled between, I know thou'lt say, without reserve, that we've mos

happy been I've seen the cherub in thine arms-I've held it in my

O, those are more than golden hours that over us have

Our sky has ever been as clear as where the eagles

Where cloudless azure drinks the light that shining

Let others hoast the dubious bliss divided love ensures And revel in the strange delight 'variety' procures, As Luna's clear and silvery beam more light to earth

Than all the twinkling, sparkling rays that dart from stiller orbs:

So the pure glow of one true heart, all poured upor

Excels by far the transient gleams from all the social

I've ever found thee true to me as needle to the pole And deeply is thy worth impressed upon my inmos

I love thee for thy kindly heart, that leaps to bless the That never empty turns away the needy from thy

I love thy independent mind, that spurns vain fash-

ion's sway,
Nor fears to tread the narrow path—the unfrequented

That follows close the latest light that on its pathway

shines-Deems present truth more precious far than error's

ancient shrines. All who, to elevate mankind, employ their hands or

All who their honest wisdom use to right all human

wrongs ---And all who demonstrate or prove, from Nature's

That progress is man's destiny through life forever-

All such are welcome to thy home-are welcome to

And in thy warmest sympathies do always share May God's great, glorious host unseen make us their

constant care, And when our mortal toils shall close, we will their

glories share : But while this world our efforts claim, we'll fellow

helpers be. And quiet shed on all around the sweets of CHARITY

Springfield, March, 1857.

# FRATERNITY.

What though the crowds who shout the word, Pervert the meaning it should bear, And feel their hearts with hatred stirred. E'en while their plaudits load the air: Yet shall not we, thou mighty thought, Despair thy triumph yet to see, Nor doubt the good that shall be wrought In thy great name, Fraternity!

By prophets told, by psalmists sung, The theme of every sage's tongue For twice a thousand years of time; What happy progress hast thou made ! What bliss to man hath flowed from thee! What war and bloodshed hast thou stayed! What peace affirmed! Fraternity!

-CHARLES MACKAY.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. ages

### The Liberator. cance and authenticity :-

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Rule or Ruin the Watchword of Slaveholders-Price paid by the North for the Union-Northern Women presiding over Southern Harems to save the Union! PROVIDENCE, March 28, 1857. DEAR GARRISON:

Last Sunday, Parker Pillsbury and myself held meetings all day and evening in this city, to discus the questions-Has the American Union proved a failure ?- Can it exist without Slavery ?- If not, ought it to exist at all ?- Ought not the people of the North to withdraw from such covenant with death, and form a Northern Republic on the principle of No Union WITH SLAVEHOLDERS? Many gathered to consider these questions, and the impression seemed to be deep and settled that the only way to save the North from thé horrors of slavery or of civil war was to dissolve this inhuman alliance with slavery, and form a Northern Confederacy. Rule or Ruin is clearly the determination of slaveholders. The recent decision of the Supreme Court, the refusal to reappoint Geary to the fourths of the people of Kansas; the avowed determination of the Government to support the Border Ruffians in whatever enormities and murders they may see fit to perpetrate on the friends of freedom there, and every movement of the slaveholders, North or ruin it. If they rule, they will ruin; if they do not rule, they will ruin-if they can. Will the North let them?

It is no vain threat of the slaveholder that he will enslave the Northern laborers, or deluge the land with their blood.' It is but a just retribution. Those who chest heaved convulsively. 'I am surrounded by fire become the allies of robbers and pirates must expect and water.' The extremities were cold as if life was to be robbed and murdered. Those who enter into a political, religious and social alliance with kidnappers time, when the communication continued, the followmust expect the treatment such felons bestow on their victims. If CHARLES SUMNER will enter a den of ruf- phabet :fians to recognize them as honorable men, and join them to make laws for the nation, it is a just retribution that they should knock him in the head as they do their other victims. If Massachusetts will enter into an alliance with those who live by plunder and murder, she must not complain if her own citizens are plundered and murdered. The law is just and eternal: those who help to enslave will themselves be enslaved. Those who will enslave and murder one, will enslave and murder all, if they have the power, and a strong temptation be presented. The North lies humbled and subdued, prostrate at the feet of slaveholders. Will she ever rise? Is her manhood clean gone forever? Must the posterity of Warren and Hancock ever cower before tyrants?

What has the North paid for the Union? The South said to the North, ' Give us Louisiana, give us Florida, give us Missouri, give us Texas, give us the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, abolish the Missouri Compromise, give us Kansas, open the whole national domain, or we will dissolve the Union.' The North bowed and said, 'Take all-we give you all you ask, we will do any thing, pay you five hundred millions of dollars, murder one hundred thousand Mexicans, and open all the States and Territories to slavery, ignore our manhood, give up our wives and daughters to your passions, only do not leave us-let us live as brethren in political union.' The South says, 'Give us your daughters in marriage to rule our harems, or we will dissolve the Union.' So the North gives up her daughters to preside over the slave-breeders' ha rems. 'Take all,' says the North-take our reason. our conscience, our affections, our character, our religion, our God-only let us remain with you in the

. The Union must and shall be preserved!' So said Webster and Clay; so say Wilson, Seward, Hale, and the leading politicians and priests of the North. No matter at what cost, the Union must be preserved. A fearful price has the North paid for the Union, and yet more must and will she pay. Her moral nature, her reason, her conscience and her God, have all been laid on the altar of slavery to save the Union. Her power to discriminate between liberty and Mayery, between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, justice and injustice, has been sacrified to save the Union. What more can she pay? Has the time for reaction come? Must Slavery and the Union go down in blood? IN BLOOD is the only response. The issue is a fearful one, but it is upon us, and the North must meet it.

Why do not the Republicans and all friends of freecall Conventions of the people to awaken the North to a stern moral resistance to slaveholders? Let the watchword be, ' Resistance to Tyrants is obe- DEAR FRIEND: not give up his wife and daughter to the lust of slave- dren.' The Hall was crowded with attentive lister his neighbor's wife and daughters.

deed, and say, 'So be it. This price must be paid to tian brother.

Will it hasten their deliverance, or will it rivet their leaders of the blind

Push on the Woman's Rights question! Let woman come to the polls, if she wishes, to express her sympathy for the down-trodden; and see if Anti-Slavery does not instantly acquire an accession of

supreme Court. Will the Republicans come forward and aid? or will they cower before the threat of disunion, to save the party? Oh, for a voice like the trump of God, to arouse the dead North to a sense of the perils that encircle them ! Yours,

We publish the following communication as sent to us, leaving our readers to judge of its signifi-

SPIRITUAL COMMUNICATIONS. Boston, March 25, 1857.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: The following communications were recently received at a private circle in this vicinity. Both were given for Henry C. Wright. The one touching his missio to woman, in her relations to man, both in and out of

the body, purports to be from N. P. Rogers; the one touching slavery, a dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a Northern Confederation, purports to be from Charles Follen. Several persons, all, but one, well known to the

public as speakers, lecturers and statesmen, were sitting at a table. The presence of N. P. Rogers was indicated by unmistakable signs. He gave by alphabet his name, and the following communication for H. C. W., touching his mission to woman in her various relations to man :-

'You shall go down into Hades after abused a prostituted woman, to bring her back to love and to life-to win her to a higher and nobler life, in legal marriage and out of it-to elevate her, in her rela-Governorship of Kansas, and the appointment of one of tions to man, from the hell of sensualism in which she the most thorough slaveholders and filibusters in the is now confined and crushed, up to a higher and more nation to take his place, in utter contempt of three- spiritual plane-to a heaven of love, purity and nobleness. We are preparing you for this work.'

Many other things were communicated from N. P.

Charles Follen then indicated his presence by spe ling out his name, and said he, too, had a message demonstrate that they are determined to rule the Henry C. Wright. A test was called for-a test that might be unmistakably recognized. One of the mediums present directly became cold, and much agitated, shuddering greatly, and seemingly suffocating as one drowning, and said, 'I am chilled through-but my head is on fire. I am dreadfully distressed.' The indeed passing away. This state lasted but a short ing questions being put, and answered mostly by al-

> 'Do you and your associate spirits interest you elves in the present struggle between the North and South in regard to liberty and slavery?

'Yes, most deeply we do-ever watching the Anti-Slavery movement with deepest interest.

. Can you tell the result of this conflict? 'We can-the certain dissolution of the present slaveholding Union, the formation of a Northern Re-

public on the principle of " No Union with Slaveholders," and the abolition of slavery."

· How is this to be done?

ONLY BY BLOOD! At this point, one of the mediums saw, with the earness of light, in a trance state, the fearful scene of conflict, and became greatly agitated-wept bitterlythrew up her arms and exclaimed, 'You have never seen A FIELD OF BLOOD. This is frightful! This influence must be removed, or I shall die.' Soon a sound trance-like state succeeded, and the following was written with a pencil:

'This vision shall surely be realized. Waves of deolation shall roll, in quick succession, over this devoted nation. They set at nought all the laws of justice, and defy the Supreme Judge of all the earth, and are filled with their own devices. They have drunken in iniquity like water. I WILL GIVE THEM BLOOD TO DRINK. Where will this bloody conflict be?

'In Washington and the border States.'

· Do you approve of this way of abolishing slavery and the Union?

·There is no other way now left by which to abolish slavery but by BLOOD. The day of peaceful set-tlement of this question of slavery and the Union is past, no more to return. The responsibility of the blood that must flow must rest on those in Church and State, who, twenty years ago, had the power to forestall the fearful bloody tragedy, but who were too busy n opposing and denouncing abolitionists to do it. The blood of the slave, and of those who shall fall in the conflict between the North and the South-between Liberty and Slavery-will be required at their hands.

This, in substance, and by far the most part in words what was given by N. P. Rogers and Charles Follen to H. C. Wright. A presence filled the room while the above was being communicated, that deeply impressed even to tears those who were in the circle Well may Humanity weep over woman in her existing relations to man, and over the doom that hangs over this most guilty of all nations!

PROVIDENCE, March 30, 1857.

dience to God!' Let a warning voice go through the I want to say a few words to you about the meet-North, that shall arouse the Intellect and the Heart ings held here yesterday in the New High Street of the people to stern, uncompromising resistance to Hall, by that earnest and able advocate, our friend the Slave Power. Then let one and all show that men- HENRY C. WRIGHT. He took the very important tal and moral resistance by such ways and means as question, morning, afternoon and evening, for his lecthey shall deem just and expedient. He that would ture, 'Marriage, and the Antenatal Rights of Chilbreeders to save the Union is a traitor to his own ers, of both sexes, who manifested a deep interest principle, and a base and bad man, who would give up in the subject, which must have been new to nearly all. But they will never forget what they heard 'I would see the Union in hell,' said a Democrat to They cannot obliterate the many startling truths that me last fall, 'before I would give up my daughters to fell from the speaker's lips; and could he come and slavery to save it.' Yet, he and his fellow-voters give the same lecture a week hence, a much larger would give up two millions of the wives, mothers, hall could be filled. That every child has a right to daughters and sisters of their neighbors to save the a healthy body, to a healthy soul, to a kind and lovable Union! They do this every day; thus destroying all respect for woman, all reverence for marriage and pa-force. But how can children have a healthy body rentage, and all the endearments of domestic life, and and other essentials to happiness and comfort in this substitute a system of concubinage and pollution-to world, if born from debauched and diseased parents, save the Union! It is vain for priests or politicians to and who do not possess conjugal love? . There can talk of their reverence for woman, and their respect for marriage and parentage, while they confederate which none can dispute. He also called attention to with slaveholders, and consign every sixth woman in the nation to prostitution, to save the Union. Their country, who have no protection for their virtue, and pretensions are a lie. Were they sincere and honest, cannot be protected in honorable marriage, because they would instantly cut loose from this system of they are chattels personal, the same as a horse or crime and pollution. Polygamy! How it sounds to cow. But the pulpits instruct not the people in these hear slaveholders and their Northern allies declaim things; the dead theology of the past is all their against polygamy! It is sanctioned, in its most theme; the people cannot get enlightened or inhorrible form, by Church and State! The Northern structed from their teachings, for they teach not the priests and politicians, and Christians, hold two mil- things that make for peace, purity and happiness ions of women, while their brutal allies work their They have little love or regard for the poor slave wo will upon them! And Northern women look on and man and her children, and the man that enslaves her see their husbands, brothers and fathers doing this they are willing to acknowledge and receive as a Chris-

save the Union. The Union must and shall be pre- Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, has written his book at last-the 'American Citizen'-and, in the sixth I hope Wisconsin, Ohio and Massachusetts, and all chapter of this book, he argues for the morality of sla the North, will soon give to woman her right of suf- very from the Bible. Well, let him go; it is his our frage, and then we shall see whether the women will chosen way, to take the side of the tyrant and oppresjoin the men to consign these two millions of their sis- sor. He is himself a tyrant, a despiser of his race ters to prostitution, to save the Union. Would they? and an enemy to his God. Put him in the same cat How will the extension of the right of suffrage to the egory with the notorious Dewey, Lord, Adams, women of the North affect the condition of the slave? Spring, and many other Doctors of Divinity-blind

A. FAIRBANKS. 'THEOLOGY IN AMERICA.'

Extracts from a Sermon on 'Theology in America,

by Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Albany :-

power which the kidapping South cannot withstand! It is not to be denied that the genius of our God speed the people of Warren in their effort to call a State Convention in Worcester, to stir up the people to reverse or to annul the Decision of the more than the interpretation of the state of the secrect compelled larger latitude in the interpretation of these creeds; split churches again and again on such popular theology. They are illogical deductions from the radical ideas of the creeds; but the mass of religious people are not logicians, and fasten on them, thereby excusing the presence of the middle ages in the church. But notwithstanding these

modifications, the church life of America is unsatural. It is not disputed that it is often very boautiful and impressive, and meets the partial wants of many most, but it does not express the product in America who think and fiel on Christianity. It is a would of its own, artificial, skildilly adjusted to appeal to various tendencies in the popular mind, but still artifical, and repressives more certainly that the strength of the popular mind, but still artifical, and repressives more certainly as the upholster on lose than the Google for its other in the popular church. One step from the parameter of the pupular church. One step from the parameter of the pupular church. One step from the parameter of the popular church. One step from the parameter of the popular church. One step from the parameter of the popular church, though the voices of righteous and cloquent men are beard therein. We all want for the day when that temple arises whose Soore shall be the sum are the control that the control of the popular church of of the popular church

we are to expect during the season of its dissolution.

Skepticism on the whole subject of religion now prevails in America to an extent that no good man dares confess to himself, and is more and more to prevail during the coming century. I doubt not much of this unbelief is the result of our one-sided, material business life; but the grand reason for its existence is follows to the the grand reason for its existence is follows to the the grand reason for its existence is followed as the third way of the subject of the subjec ness the; the grand reason for its existence is people, and they will contribute much to the genefound, not in the influence of German Rationalism,
American 'Parkerism,' or any form of liberal faith,
but, in the utter incompetency of the Popular Theology to deal with the great facts of our national life.

The masses are reared in the assent to this theology
as religion; they grow up into our daily American
existence and find themselves out of intimate sympaexistence and find themselves out of intimate sympathe ratio of the war of 1812, the
clergy, as well as others, were divided, in respect to
its moral character, and they will control to the geneindex of the grand they will
the war of 1812, the
clergy, as well as others, were divided, in respect to
its moral character, and they preached upon the subject, in allusion to which Daniel Webster said, on
one occasion, 'there were pulpits on both sides.'

In December, 1820, Webster delivered his stun-The masses are reared in the assent to this theology as religion; they grow up into our daily American existence and find themselves out of intimate sympathy with it in proportion as they fulfil the duties of their time and sphere. Many get along with grafting new ideas into their old creed; as the New England farmer, twenty-five years ago, built an addition to his house to accommodate every new married son or daughter. But thousands cannot live on such a patch-work of opinions, and secretly let slip the whole catechism; and either do not concern themselves at all about religion, or form an anti-religious creed of their own. This state of things is increasing, and by and by, when the bands of the Roman Catholic church begin to shrivel in the fires of our pression. But we forbear.

positive changes in its of thunder.

And this spirit not only affects the church in a negative way, but is making positive changes in its belief and form, which will open a door to innovation that all the councils in America cannot shut. The growth of Congregationalism is one of these most hopeful tendencies. In many parts of our country, the first battle against the popular theology is to be fought on this field. Emancipate the church: and more destructive to the system. Nor did he spare until the last vestige of slavery was swept from that all the councils in many parts of our country, the first battle against the popular theology is to be fought on this field. Emancipate the church: His biographer says of that period, 'Good people rejoiced, and wicked people trembled, at seeing him enter the desk.' In his Diary is found the record of his preaching upon victories, battles, government, and oppression, foreign and domestic—subjects now considered political. In a published document upon slavery, he says that ministers preached so much about the sin of holding slaves, that many of the negroes became uneasy. The sticklers for the straight in terpretation have logic on their side, and they right-lay charge their opponents with tampering with the doctrines of the church; but the latitudinarians have the spirit of the age on their side, and that law of human nature which compels a man unconsciousty ty to stretch every cord that binds him to a departing opinion to the utmost before he breaks it. The time will come when solver me will be wearied of the endless hair-splitting of Park, and the obstinate.

And the activative to the system. Nor did he stay that the strength is and more destructive to the system. Nor did he spare until the last vestige of slavery was swept from that church. His biographer says of that period, 'Good people rejoiced, and wicked people trembled, at seeing him enter the desk.' In his Diary is found the record of his preaching upon victories, but the record of his preaching upon victories, but the subject now considered political.

sentiment of mankind in all ages, they accuse them of those prepared to defend it out and out, will begin to work independently for a theology.

Among the people, the most striking movement towards a national theology is in the Reform movement. I know the thousand extravagances of the Reformers, and appreciate the conservative criticism on their philosophy and methods; but I must behold in this mighty awakening of the American mind the dawn of a grand, religious idea, the application of religion to life. Wearied of the incessant preaching of a salvation that concerns itself chiefly with the rescue of the soul from a future hell, and dares of the soul from a future hell, and dares at the dawn of a stratch the devil in his American fortreeses of Intemperance, Negro Stavery and wide-spread sond in which the lecturer is the priest, the mass meeting and convention the assembly, and the doing practical good the communion. They think, if Christianity and inculeate upon rulers [not exception of the communion. They think, if Christianity and inculeate upon rulers [not exception of the communion. They think, if Christianity and inculeate upon rulers [not exception of Hell in this world, while Americans are organizing to keep out of Hell in the next. Of that remote the solugical danger they are somewhat uncertain; of the impending practical calamity they are in odoubt; and they believe the surest way to Heaven is to open a road of duty on earth which shall dip in the propose of the propular theother side. This movement is mightly shaking the American church; severing great Ecclesiantical bodies, rending clurreless, depondant feets and the propular theother side. This movement is mightly shaking the American devel is stewardship. A portion of the churches have well on the set of the propular theother side. This movement is mightly shaking the form of the churches have well and the propular theory of the churches have been developed it, and will be saved by their wisdom; to the total control of the churches have well as the

pass away.

And from present indications we can predict what we are to expect during the season of its dissolution.

highly-favored land. Shame on the inconsistency of crying aloud against the oppression of England, and holding the tongue about the more cruel wrongs of

the clergy, until of late, to 'thunder against oppression.' But we forbear.

But we forbear re to rule the continent.

And this spirit not only affects the church in a system in the pulpit, on the Sabbath. The first sermon fell upon the ears of his hearers like a clap It almost stunned them.

Duties.' Such sermons are now called 'fanatical,' political,' &c. We recommend Gov. Gardner to read Dr. Emmons's sermon on Jerchoam, when his fast Day comes. It was preached just fifty-six years mystification of Bushnell, and the wearisome theological war of words, in pulpits and newspapers, which means only this: that the American so-called Evangelical Church does not believe in its own catechism; and leaving the old system in the hands of those prepared to defend it out and out, will begin to work independently for a theology.

Buties.' Such sermons are now called 'fanatical,' political,' &c. We recommend Gov. Gardner to read Dr. Emmons's sermon on Jerchoam, when his Fast Day comes. It was preached just fifty-six years ago. This distinguished divine speaks thus in one sermon:—'If ministers inculcate the mutual duties of rulers and subjects, they accuse them of going out of their province, and preaching politics. They will not allow them to teach their hearers that religious instruction is necessary and useful in civil

the most spiritual sermons even on Fust Day, find comfort somewhere. Their pity is so no advance of Elijah's, that we almost wondrawa did not go up long ago in a chariot of fine

From the Boston Atlga. GOV. GARDNER AND THE CLERGY To the Editors of the Atlas:

Many years ago, as a rebuke to those el Many your who denounced the sins of the nation, not even the support of the sing those high in authority, in their set Thanksgiving and Fast Days, one of our Other our public blessings in his Thanksgiving and Fast Days, one of our (overse, in enumerating our public blessings in his Freismation for Thanksgiving, called on the people to be thankful that our Commonwealth had been bless with pious and faithful ministers, with some few exceptions.

One of these ministers, as a Reland for this Few called on his horozontal and the first property of the first property

cellency's Oliver, called on his hearers to ful that Massachusetts had been blossed good Governors, with some few exception Now, having voted for Gov. Gardner Now, having voted for Gov. Gardner, in election, and approving, as I do, his administ in the main, I am not disposed to place his latter class of his predecessors. I must context that I consider his acts and proclamatic

ever, that I consider his acts and proclamations a jects of commendation, 'with some few exception of the Excellency closes his late Proclamation pointing a day for public fasting and prayer, a this admonitory paragraph:—'May those calle minister at God's altar, impressed with the that national transgressions can only be corresponding individual sins, abstain from policibus discussions and secular considerations. discussions and secular considerations, an themselves to the wants of the individuals It would seem that when the civil magis dertakes to suggest to ministers appro-icets for discussion, as the Governor has dertakes to suggest to ministers appropriate subjects for discussion, as the Governor has done in his
Proclamation, he invades the province of the degyman, quite as much as the elergyman excracis
on his domain who denounces the sine of the time,
whether they are committed in high or low place
in the capital of the nation, or in the electrical
large of the land.

in the capital of the nation, or in the obscurst village of the land.

The imputation of preaching politics did not deter the prophet of old from denouncing wicked villages and false priests, who cried, 'Peace! Jeas!' when there was no peace, calling them 'dumb den who cannot bark, and greedy dogs, who cannot bark and greedy dogs, who cannot have considered.' As men, when who cannot be enough. As men, when aggregated toget whether as legislators or as rulers, will often mit acts, which they would blush to commit as vate individuals, it would seem that such fitting topics for sermons, on the day set apart in public authority, for bewailing our public, as well

s private sins.
The Bishop, who did not always bridle his tongo but excused his profanity by saying, that he suga as a Lord, not as a Bishop, was shrewly relad by his servant, who asked his master, what weld become of the Bishop when the devil carries of my Well may we adopt the inquiry of the honest se

vant, and ask what will become of the public de acters, when called to an account for their pul functionary will not fare better than a private citi zen. Both are equally amenable to the imparial tribunal of Heaven.

As the great moral issues of the nation, such is

temperance, peace and freedom, have been brought into the arena of politics, according to the suggestions in the Proclamation they must not be discussed. tions in the Proceamation they must not be discussed in the pulpit. For the cause of temperance has been more or less connected with Neal Bow and the Maine Liquor Law. Peace is tabooed, as antage-nistic to fillibusterism and the Ostend Manifesto, and Freedom must not be alluded to, as it will be interfering with bogus legislation and the peulinstitution, which claims for its domain, territoris which have been consecrated to freedom and compared to the second consecrated to the second consecra I trust that the clergy, (the Proclamation no

withstanding,) will not cease to cry aloud, like the prophets of old, neither sparing the sins of the melers, nor the transgressions of the people. S. 6.

# IT IS NOT A DYE!

PRESIDENT J. H. EATON, L. L. D., Union University, Murfreesboro, Tennam, Says: 'Notwithstanding the irregular use of Mr. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c. the falling off of hair ceased, and my grey locks we

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REV. D. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill. 'I cm all my testimony, and recommend it to my friends.'
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think very highly of your preparations, &c.'
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